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Trumbull Seed Co. Seed & plant annual
91- Nov 12



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Trumbull
& Beebe

SEED
CATALOGUE
FOR
1906

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, ROSES ETC.

TRUMBULL & BEEBE'S GRAND COLLECTION OF CARNATIONS

EVERY ONE A PRIZE WINNER

Strong Rooted Plants, 15 cents each, any 6 for 75 cents.

If ordered by mail, add 20c. per dozen for postage.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT—The flower of this variety is a deep brilliant scarlet, heavily shaded with maroon.

PROSPERITY—This Carnation produces probably the largest average size blooms of any; color pure white overlaid with a pink mottle.

ETHEL CROCKER—California's production. Color, a perfect shade of pink. Form of flower, ideal. Fragrance, sweet and clover-like.

THE BRIDE—The best pure white. Producing large flowers on good stout stems, a free bloomer.

ENCHANTRESS—One of the novelties from the East. Color, a very pleasing shade of light pink.

ADONIS—A bright scarlet. Flowers large, rich and glowing; very productive.

MRS. THOMAS W. LAWSON—The flowers of this famous and much-advertised Carnation are from three to four inches in diameter. Color, a beautiful shade of bright cerise pink.

MRS. E. A. NELSON—A pure glistening pink; very early and a good keeper.

MARQUISE—An excellent Carnation. Color, light silvery pink. Its large size, lovely color and freedom of bloom make it exceedingly popular.

IRIS MILLER—Color, a light salmon, shaded with yellow, lightly flaked with rose; very large flowers of great substance, very freely produced on strong stems.

BOSTON MARKET—A wonderfully vigorous grower of splendid habit. Color, pure snowy white.

ESTELLE—A grand, extra fine, fiery scarlet flower; has a stiff wiry stem and is a free bloomer.

HARRY FENN—A magnificent deep crimson, high centered, full and erect flowering.

FLORA HILL—A grand white variety. The flower is enormous in size. Wonderfully free in bloom.

GAIETY—In every respect a fine variegated Carnation. Color, scarlet and white variegated.

HARLOWARDEN—A fine dark red; flowers three to three and one-half inches. One of the finest dark red varieties.

NEW CARNATIONS.

If ordered by mail, add 20c per dozen for postage.

Strong Rooted Plants, 20c. each; any 6 for \$1.00 (except where noted); per dozen, \$2.00.

FIANCEE—Clear pink, a lively, bright pleasing color, a shade not approached by any known variety. Strong, healthy grower, producing a large, long-stemmed flower.

GRACE DAVIS—Color, a beautiful bright scarlet; petals finely fringed; very fragrant.

HANNAH HOBART—The grandest of pink Carnations; a shade deeper in color than Lawson; blooms four to four and one-half inches across; full and regular; a prolific bloomer. Strong rooted plants, 50c. each.

JOHN HINKEL—Brilliant dark crimson, extra large fringed petals, produced on strong stems.

MRS. WM. MCKINLEY—This beautiful variety was named, with the lady's consent, during the visit of the late President in California. Color, a clear rose; flowers of large size; very fragrant; long stem.

MRS. POTTER PALMER—A new scarlet, combining size and productiveness to a high degree.

MRS. M. A. PATTEN—The ground color is white, beautifully marked with pink. Early blooms are large, averaging three to three and one-half inches.

THE PINK LAWSON—This is an excellent Carnation raised from a sport of the well-known Mrs. Thos. W. Lawson. It retains the same habit of growth and productiveness of the parent, but the flowers are larger. Color, a beautiful light pink.

91

TRUMBULL & BEEBE'S

SPRING CATALOGUE

of

SEEDS, TREES and PLANTS



Gold Medal

1906



Silver Medal

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

IN SUBMITTING our Catalogue to the public, it is only necessary to state that our stock has been selected with great care from the best sources. Our seeds are **new**, and of the best quality, having been raised by responsible growers, in whom we have perfect confidence. We invariably test our seed, that nothing may be sent out but what we **know** will vegetate and prove true to the name and description. Aware of the importance to the farmer and gardener of having such seeds as can be relied upon, great care is used to supply every article true to name and of good quality, but nothing is warranted. A large proportion of our seeds are grown by special contract with the most experienced growers in this country and in Europe, and we feel no hesitation in stating that no better seeds than those offered by us can be procured in this or any other country. Our rapidly increasing trade and satisfactory testimonials, received from every section of the country, are sufficient proofs of their superior excellence.

In consequence of the frequent fluctuations in the market, we cannot be bound by these prices for any length of time. Our customers may rest assured, however, that their orders shall at all times be executed upon as favorable terms as the state of the market will allow.

HOW TO ORDER. Please use order sheet enclosed in this Catalogue, carefully filling out all blank spaces at top for shipping directions. Be sure to sign your **name** and give Post-office and State. Remittances should always accompany the order, which may be made by postoffice money order, express money order, bank draft, or cash by registered letter.

We accept postage stamps same as cash.

SEEDS BY MAIL POSTPAID—In considering our prices, please bear in mind that we pay the postage on all Vegetable and Flower seeds by the package, ounce and pound, except Beans, Corn, Mangels, Sugar Beets and Peas. Postage on these seeds should be added at the rate of 10 cents per pound.

PLEASE ORDER EARLY

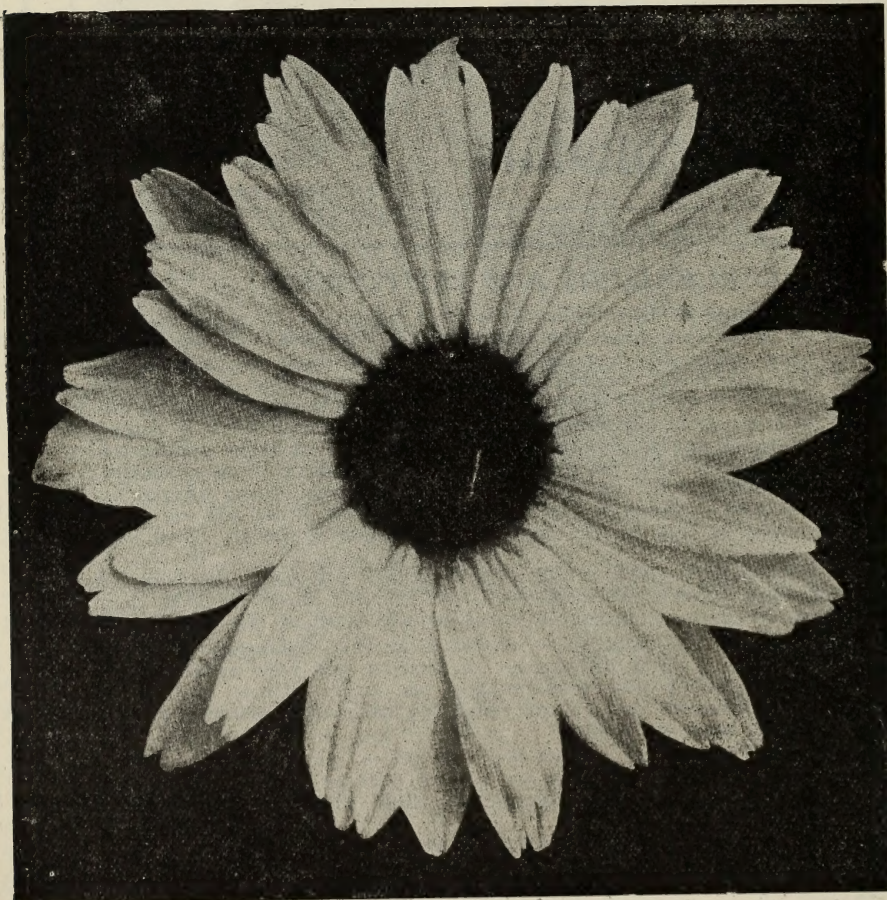
SEEDS, TREES, and PLANTS

of

Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables

....Introduced by the Wizard Horticulturalist....

LUTHER BURBANK



Improved Shasta Daisy...

The flowers of this Burbank creation are extremely large and graceful, averaging about a foot in circumference with 3 or more rows of petals of purest glistening whiteness, on single, stiff wiry stems, nearly two feet in length.

Seed per Pkt. 15c

BURBANK ROSE

BURBANK ROSE—This lovely Rose was raised by Mr. Luther Burbank. The color is described as cherry crimson; it is, in other words, the very deepest and brightest pink Rose in cultivation. It is peculiarly adapted for both outdoor planting or for blooming in pots in the house during winter. It is a strong, vigorous grower, making well-rounded, bushy plants. Strong 2-year-old plants, 35c each.

THE PHENOMENAL BERRY

THE PHENOMENAL BERRY is the result of a cross between the Improved California Dewberry and the Cuthbert Raspberry. Mr. Burbank describes it as larger than the largest berry ever before known; bright crimson raspberry color; productive as could be desired, and the most delicious of all berries. The berries grow in clusters, each having five to ten, or more berries. Strong plants 15c each; 10 for \$1.00.

PRIMUS BERRY

PRIMUS—This is one of Mr. Burbank's productions, and he says of it: "This was my first success with Blackberry-Raspberry hybrids, and has been fully tested for several seasons." It is one of the most productive berries known, and is larger and more regular in shape than any other. Its flavor is unique; nothing like it has before appeared. All pronounce it superior when cooked, and eaten raw it is claimed to be the best berry ever tasted. This berry is really enormous in size of fruit and vigor of growth. Its flavor is like that of a raspberry and blackberry combined; fruit long and handsome, of a mulberry black color. Its season of fruiting is earlier than either the raspberry or blackberry, following close upon the strawberry, often before blackberries commence to bloom. Bushes inclined to a trailing habit, and are best trained upon wires like grape vines. It is somewhat of a perpetual bearer, showing more or less fruit all summer. Strong plants, 15c each; 10 for \$1.00.

BURBANK'S WHITE BLACKBERRY



New Iceberg Blackberry.

NEW ICEBERG—The following is Mr. Burbank's description of White Blackberry Iceberg: "Owing to the somewhat unsatisfactory qualities of white blackberries so far as known, the impression may have been entertained by some that no white blackberry could be as productive and hardy, with berries as early, abundant, large, handsome and delicious as the best black ones. The well-known Lawton is, when ripened, unsurpassed, and very generally known as the most productive market berry. Owing to its fixity of race, it will reproduce itself from seed almost exactly, and its seedlings will not be influenced, when raised from seed pollinated by other varieties, but it readily imparts its good qualities when employed as the staminate parent. One of the great-grandparents of Iceberg was Lawton. The first generation of seedlings, when crossed with Crystal White, was all black; the second also, though varying much in other respects; but the third produced this wonderful plant, bearing the snowiest white berries ever seen. Very little attention was paid to the long rows of cross-bred descendants, until one day this berry was discovered among

its black relatives with the canes bending in various directions with their load of delicious, snowy berries, which are not only white, but so transparent that the seeds, which are usually small, may be seen in the berries when ripe. Clusters larger than those of Lawton; berries, as near as could be judged, were at least as large, earlier, sweeter and more tender and melting throughout, though as firm as Lawton is when ripe." Strong plants, 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

BURBANK PLUMS



Maynard Plums

MAYNARD

In the **Maynard** Mr. Burbank has given to the horticultural world his latest and greatest effort in the plum line, and we believe he has reached the point of perfection. The **Maynard** begins to ripen about July 1st, at Santa Rosa, California, following closely after that other magnificent introduction of Burbank—**Climax**—and just at a season of the year when plums are in best demand in the great markets; but instead of coming and going swiftly, as is the regrettable habit of plums, the season of ripening for the **Maynard** extends all through July and far into August.

In size it is very large, often measuring seven and one-half inches or more in circumference; form nearly round, slightly flattened at the ends; of richest crimson-purple, deepening to royal damask as full ripeness is reached. A more beautiful fruit were hard to imagine. The flesh is firm, even when dead ripe, but melting and

juicy, with a deliciousness indescribable. Beside this combination of beauties to delight the eye and palate, the ripe fruits have a charming fragrance unusual to plums. Few fruits could please so many of the senses as this new beauty, now added to Mr. Burbank's list of triumphs. Price: Trees, 4 to 5 feet high, each \$2.50; 6 for \$13.50; 12 for \$25.00.

AMERICA—Originated by Luther Burbank. Fruit large to very large; skin glossy coral red; flesh yellow, moderately firm and delicious; said to be one of the most highly flavored plums. Price: Trees, 4 to 5 feet high, each 30c; 10 for \$2.50.

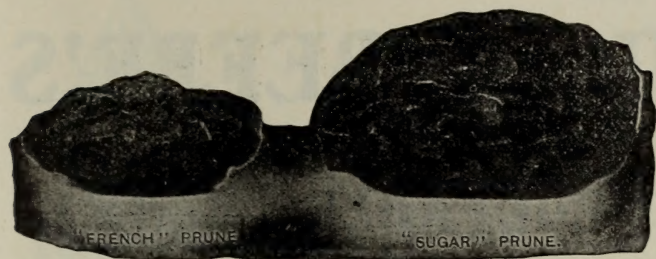
BARTLETT—One of the best of Burbank's recent introductions. Said to be wonderfully productive; a very ornamental tree with glossy green leaves, resembling very closely the famous Bartlett Pear in habit of growth, flavor and fragrance. Fruit oval, yellow, turning to deep crimson when fully ripe; flesh light salmon colored, firm and juicy; ripens before Burbank. Price: Trees, 4 to 5 feet high, each 30c; 10 for \$2.50.

CLIMAX—This is well named the "King of Plums." Its extreme earliness, immense size, high color, delicious flavor and fragrance place it in the lead among early shipping plums. Fruit heart-shaped; color deep, dark red; flesh yellow. Tree vigorous and remarkably productive. Price: Trees, 4 to 5 feet high, each 30c; 10 for \$2.50.

SULTAN—Said by the originator, Luther Burbank, to be one of the most attractive of plums; its huge size, deep purplish crimson color renders it a valuable market variety. The flesh is very firm, fragrant, sweet, dark crimson, clouded and shaded with pink, salmon and light yellow. Tree is a very rapid grower with wood and leaves very much like a Royal Anne Cherry. Price: Trees, 4 to 5 feet high, each 30c; 10 for \$2.50.

WICKSON—Formed like the Kelsey, but more symmetrical; in ripening the color changes from a deep cherry red to a rich claret; flesh amber, very juicy; pit small; flavor striking and agreeable. Price: Trees, 4 to 5 feet high, each 30c; 10 for \$2.50.

BURBANK—Large, almost globular; rich cherry red, slightly mottled and dotted with yellow; flesh deep yellow, juicy, sweet and agreeable flavor; pit very small. July. Price: Trees, 4 to 5 feet high, each 30c; 10 for \$2.50.



SUGAR PRUNE—This is another of Luther Burbank's valuable productions, and is not only very much larger, but is regarded as much superior to the French prune. It is claimed by the producer to ripen twenty-eight days earlier than the French; that the fruit is four times as large; that it dries in half the time; that spring frosts do not affect the trees, and that it never fails to bear a full crop. The tree is a strong grower, producing heavy branches, and does not require the

care demanded by the French. It is both early and prolific in bearing, and the fruit, when cured, is very large, attractive and of excellent quality. Price: Trees, 4 to 5 feet high, each 30c; 10 for \$2.50.

BURBANK'S CRIMSON WINTER RHUBARB

The great value of Rhubarb as a vegetable lies mainly in its earliness. A vast amount of time and labor have been spent in efforts to originate a variety producing stalks in even a few days in advance of other early sorts. These efforts have met with fullest reward, as **Crimson Winter Rhubarb** will produce marketable stalks fully six months earlier than any other sort.

This valuable and wonderful plant was introduced by Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa, Cal., who is known the world over as the Wizard of Horticulture, having produced more new fruits and plants than any other living man.

Crimson Winter starts to grow vigorously by October and produces stalks continually until after common varieties make their first appearance, some six months later. In our rainless California climate it reluctantly takes a rest during midsummer, but if kept moist produces stalks abundantly at all seasons. It is, in fact, **absolutely perpetual**. Mr. Burbank considers this the greatest and most valuable novelty he has ever introduced.

The stalks are of medium size, averaging twelve to eighteen inches in length, about one inch in diameter, of a beautiful crimson color; when cooked, turning to a clear crimson.

In quality it is **simply superb**, fully equal to the finest berries for sauce and pies. It is not insipid and tasteless, like ordinary sorts; it is really a combination of fruit and vegetable, coming at a time when such things are unobtainable at any price. The skin is so thin and tender it is not necessary to remove it, and when cooked a beautiful crimson sauce is the result, looking and tasting like berries—flavor sprightly and refreshing, combining that of the Raspberry and Strawberry, but greatly superior to either as a cooked fruit.

Its fixed habit of winter growth makes it especially adapted to growing in greenhouses or under glass for winter use in cold climates. All that is necessary is to keep the temperature above freezing point.

Plants should be set three by six feet apart, as it is a strong, rapid grower. It will stand frosts that will kill ordinary sorts. Being a rapid grower and constantly forming new crowns, it can be increased rapidly by dividing crowns. The seed stems should not be allowed to mature, as it is injurious to the plant and decreases quality of fruit.

Rhubarb delights in a well-drained, rich sandy or loamy soil. Do not use any fertilizer when planting.

In sections where the soil is apt to be wet it is best to plant on ridges twelve to eighteen inches higher than surroundings. This can be done by plowing so as to make a ridge and leave a dead furrow between the rows.

Prices: Roots, 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

BURBANK'S SANTA ROSA SOFT SHELL WALNUT

Claimed to be the hardest of walnuts. The nut is large, and of finest quality and flavor. Originated by Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa, Cal., who claims that it is the finest nut grown, and that it will succeed where other varieties fail. It blooms late in spring and thereby escapes the frosts. Comes into bearing very young. An abundant bearer. Price: 1 to 1½ feet, 25c each; \$2.00 for 10.

TRUMBULL & BEEBE'S

STANDARD VEGETABLE SEEDS

We prepay postage on all Vegetable Seeds except Beans, Corn, Mangels, Sugar Beets and Peas.

ARTICHOKE



Artichaut—Alcachofa

Artischocke

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row, and produce about 500 plants. A deep, rich, sandy loam is best adapted for this plant. The seed should be sown thinly in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and 1 foot apart. When large enough, transplant to permanent rows 3 feet apart, allowing 3 feet between the plants.

The growing of Artichokes for Eastern markets is still in its infancy. Every year we find the demand for California-grown Artichokes on the increase. Last season while thousands of drums were shipped East from here, the demand was such that half the orders could not be filled. The prices for early Artichokes in the Eastern cities range from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per dozen.

GREEN GLOBE — Produces large globular heads; scales green, shading to purple; best for general use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; lb., \$3.00.

ARTICHOKE PLANTS

FRENCH GREEN GLOBE—Produces large globular heads; scales green, shading to purple; finest flavored and best market Artichoke grown. Strong 2-year-old plants, \$1.50 per dozen.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

ASPARAGUS

Asperge—Esparragos—Spargel.

Sow the seed in fall or spring in drills 10 inches asunder, and cover with 1 inch of light earth. The seed will germinate quicker if soaked in warm water. When one year old transplant into beds. Plant in rows 2 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows; cover 6 inches with light, good soil.

CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL—A standard variety; color deep green; quality first class; spread less than any other variety. Grows from 15 to 30 sprouts from a single plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

PALMETTO—Mammoth size, evenness and regularity in growth and appearance. Any average bunch of 15 sprouts will measure 13 to 14 inches in circumference. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Connover's Colossal, strong 1-year roots, per 100, \$1.50; per 1,000, \$8.00. Palmetto, strong 1-year roots, per 100, \$1.50; per 1,000, \$8.00.

DWARF OR BUSH BEANS

Green Podded Varieties

If ordered by mail, add 10 cents per pound for postage.

Dwarf or Bush Beans require no support and may be planted in hills or drills; the latter is preferred. Make the drills 15 inches apart and 1½ inches deep, and drop the beans 3 inches apart. They are tender and will not stand frost.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD—For market or the home garden. No other green pod bean is so satisfactory. The pods are deep green, round and straight, entirely stringless and of finest flavor. The first to produce pods. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c.

CANADIAN WONDER—In growth the plant is dwarf and compact. The pods, produced in great abundance, grow from 10 to 12 inches in length. For fresh shelled beans it is rich; delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

REFUGEE—Hardy, abundant bearer; flesh thick and tender; one of the very best for main crop. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Extra early; vines large, vigorous, branching and very productive; pods straight and flat, and of fair quality; beans long, kidney-shaped, yellow, with darker marks around the eye. Excellent variety for general crop. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

EARLY RED VALENTINE—Early, tender and very productive; one of the leading market sorts; remains in green state longer than most varieties. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

EARLY MOHAWK—Very early, and will stand more cold than most of the bush varieties, and on this account is considered the best for first planting; pods pale green, long and flat; seeds large, kidney-shaped, brown and purple marbled. Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

DWARF WAX—Podded Varieties

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—A strong-growing, distinct variety, at least a week earlier than the Black Wax. The pods are long, brittle and entirely stringless. As a snap-bean it perhaps excels all others in tenderness and richness of flavor. Lb., 20c.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—A most desirable variety for the market gardener and private gardens, beautiful, wax-like, handsome pods, matures about the same time as the Golden Wax. Lb., 20c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

BLACK WAX OR BUTTER—The pods when ripe are of a waxy yellow; transparent; very tender and delicious. A standard variety. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

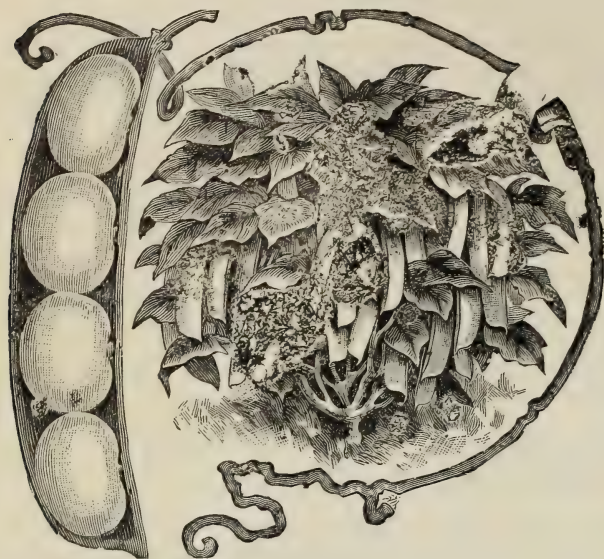


Asparagus.



Early Red Valentine.

LIMA BEANS



Henderson's Bush Lima.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—One of the most valuable characteristics of this Bush Lima is its extreme earliness, being ready to use from two to three weeks earlier than any other variety of the Limas. It grows about eighteen inches high and produces immense crops of delicious Beans. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—Grows from 18 to 20 inches high, branching so vigorously that each plant develops into a bush two or three feet in diameter. It yields immensely, bearing handsome, large, well-filled pods, the beans being identical in size and flavor with the well-known Pole Lima. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

LARGE WHITE LIMA—This is considered to be one of the best pole beans grown. As it is so well known, it is unnecessary to give an extended description. Plant in warm, sandy soil. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—The best early pole Lima; prolific and unrivaled in quality. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

BEANS—Pole or Running.

The following varieties are of strong running growth, and need stout poles or other support on which to climb. They require a longer season to mature pods than the bush varieties, but by reason of their stronger growth are more productive, and growing on poles are more easily gathered.

WHITE CREASEBACK—A good grower and exceedingly productive. The handsome green pods grow from 3 to 6 inches long, perfectly round, with a crease in the back, hence the name. The pods are **entirely stringless, very fleshy**, and as string beans are of **superb quality**. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

HORTICULTURAL OR CRANBERRY—An old and much esteemed variety. Large, egg-shaped; beans, when matured, are excellent for baking and stewing. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

SCARLET RUNNER—Deep green foliage; tender and well flavored when young. Good as a shell bean. Handsome scarlet flowers. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c.

IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER—We regard this variety as being the most desirable, best and earliest of the green-podded running varieties; it is enormously productive, the pods hanging in great clusters from top to bottom of pole, which are of a silvery green color, entirely stringless; they cook deliciously tender and melting; they cannot fail to become a great favorite. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c.

BEETS—for Table Use

Betterave—Remolacha—Runkelruben.

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 or 6 pounds for an acre.

The soil best suited for Beet culture is that which is rather light and well enriched. Sow in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked; when the plants are large enough thin out to stand 6 inches apart in rows; continue for a succession as late as the middle of July. Keep well cultivated.

EARLY EGYPTIAN—A standard sort; ten days to two weeks earlier than the Blood Turnip. Owing to smallness of the top it can be planted very close. It is of fine quality and medium size; fine for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 60c.

BEETS—Continued.

NEW CRIMSON GLOBE—Fine globular shape; flesh rich deep purple, of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—The old stand-by and a universal favorite. Deep blood color. Good, early and late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 60c.

EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP—Round and smooth in shape, deep blood-red in color, and sweet and tender in quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 60c.



Early Blood Turnip Beet.

LONG BLOOD RED—An old standard variety, used both for table and cattle; color deep red; flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 60c.

EARLY ECLIPSE—Remarkable for its rapid growth, extreme smallness of top and extra fine quality. Perfectly smooth and round; skin and flesh intense red; very fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



Eclipse Beet.



Swiss Chard Beet or Italian Spinach.

SWISS CHARD OR ITALIAN SPINACH—We recommend our customers to try this distinct vegetable, which is superior to the common beet for greens; if sown at the same time it will be fit for use before it. Later the plants form broad, flat, beautiful wax-like stems, which are very delicious cooked as beets or pickled; also profitable to grow for chickens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

SUGAR BEETS AND MANGEL-WURZELS

If ordered by mail, add 10 cents per pound for postage.

As these varieties grow much larger than the preceding, they should be sown in drills about 2 feet apart and thinned out to 12 or 15 inches in the row. The long varieties are best suited to a deep soil, and the globe varieties succeed better than the long sorts on sandy soil. They are excellent food for cows to increase the flow of milk; begin to feed them towards the close of the winter.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL—Grown extensively for agricultural purposes, producing large roots partly above ground. The heaviest cropping and best Mangel, producing 40 to 50 tons to the acre, growing enormous in size, but of fine texture and quality; one of the most profitable and valuable of all stock-feeding beets. Oz., 10c; lb., 25c.

CHAMPION ORANGE GLOBE MANGEL—A globe-shaped orange yellow root, of large size and fine nutritive qualities, growing partly above ground; succeeds well on light land. It is of beautiful form, fine, clear skin, and of choice quality. Oz., 10c; lb., 30c.

GOLDEN TANKARD—This is a distinct and superior strain of the Yellow Mangel, being much finer and firmer in flesh and containing more sugar. On account of its peculiar shape, enormous crops are grown when plants are set out closer in the rows than the ordinary Mangel crops. Oz., 10c; lb., 30c.

LANE'S IMPROVED SUGAR—A variety produced by repeated selections; very productive and desirable for stock. Per lb., 30c.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED WHITE SUGAR—An improvement on the other varieties of Sugar Beets; more hardy and containing a greater percentage of sugar. Oz., 10c; lb., 35c.

WANZLEBEN—This is the variety of Sugar Beet which the analytical chemists of the German Beet Sugar Factories have united in recommending as possessing the highest sugar-producing qualities, which scientific investigations have been fully sustained by the practical results of sugar-making in the factories. Per oz., 10c; lb., 30c.

BROCCOLI

Closely allied to the Cauliflower, but much more hardy. Will succeed best in moist soil and cool climate. For early crop sow in hot-bed and cultivate as early cauliflower.

WHITE CAPE—Heads medium size, of creamy color, and most certain to head; good flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Chou de Bruxelles—Col de Bruselas—Rosenkohl.

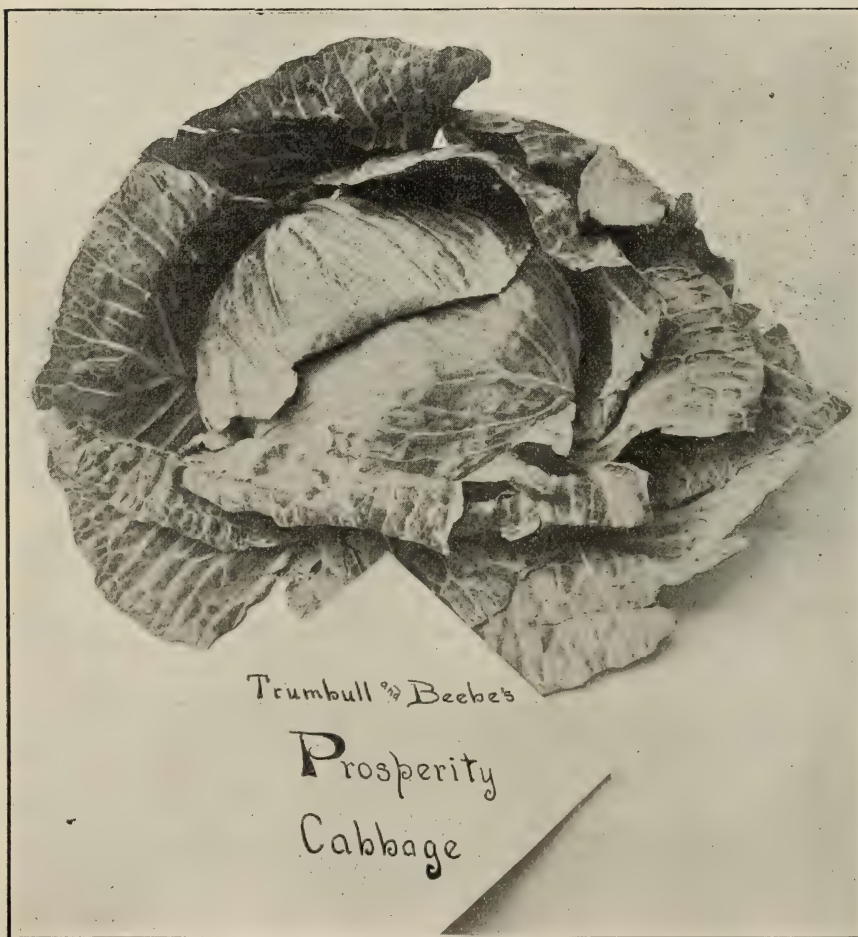
Sow in spring in the same manner as Scotch Kale and transplant in six weeks. They become very tender when touched by frost.

DWARF IMPROVED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.00.

CABBAGE

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants; 5 ounces will produce sufficient plants for an acre. Commence to sow the seed of the early varieties in September, and each following month until spring, for succession. Transplant as soon as large enough to fresh, rich soil, in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. For late use, sow the Drumhead sorts in spring; and transplant to well-manured ground 3 feet each way. In planting Cabbage or Cauliflower, care should be observed that the stems set under the ground as far as the first leaf. The ground should be well worked to produce good heads, and hoed as many as 3 times during the season, drawing the earth slightly about the stems.

TRUMBULL AND BEEBE'S PROSPERITY CABBAGE.



This great cabbage is the finest all-the-year-round head variety in cultivation, producing fine marketable cabbages from January to December, remarkably solid and uniform in size; an unexcelled shipping variety, being solid and hard to the center; a good keeper, and without a doubt the finest large-headed, long-keeping cabbage grown. Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$8.00.

DANISH BALL HEAD (HOLLANDER)

Does not grow to a great size—averaging 8 pounds—but is very solid and of fine white color; it is remarkable on account of its keeping qualities, remaining in the field as long as desired without bursting or rotting; largely grown in this State for shipping to the Eastern markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

CABBAGE—Continued.

CHARLESTON LARGE WAKEFIELD—Selected stock: large, solid heads, of good quality, a few days later than Early Jersey Wakefield, specially recommended for market gardeners, producing fully twice as much per acre as the early variety. Desirable for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



All-Seasons.

ALL-SEASONS—This variety forms a fine, large, hard head of superior quality, not bursting after heading. The heads are of **great thickness**, which makes it a capital sort to keep through the winter; a valuable and needed acquisition. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

EARLY SUMMER—Earliest large heading cabbage; growth so compact it may be set as close as the smaller sorts. Heads large, flat or slightly conical, handsome; valuable for family and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

EARLY YORK—A very early variety. Heads small, firm and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

VANDERGAW—Forms large solid heads, much larger than Early Summer and almost as early. The quality is very fine; a sure header. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY—Considered the best of all the Savoy; closely netted; a splendid sort and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.00.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—The best strain of red cabbage grown; heads very large, round, solid and of a deep red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

SUREHEAD—One of the best sorts grown, producing large flattened heads, ranging in weight from 10 to 15 lbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The best early cabbage in cultivation; heads are large size, pyramidal in shape, with small outside leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—Is similar in most respects to the premium Flat Dutch, but the heads are more rounded on top; it is also generally longer in stem. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



Vandergaw.



Premium Flat Dutch.



Early Winningstadt.

CABBAGE—Continued.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—One of the surest headers grown; desirable for both early and late; quality excellent; cone-shaped and remarkably hard and solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH—A superb, large, low-growing cabbage; heads broad and flat at top, very close and hard, with few outside leaves; color, bluish green, turning to purplish tint after being touched by frost. A fall and winter variety, tender, and one of the very best to keep. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

CARROTS

Carotte.

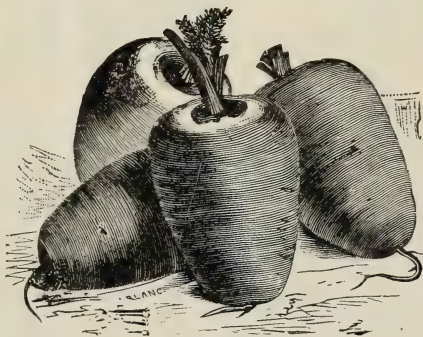
Mohren.

Zanahoria.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 4 pounds are required for an acre. The most suitable soil is a rich, deep, sandy loam, not too recently manured. Sow rather thinly in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, according to the sorts, thinning out to 6 or 7 inches between the plants. In field culture the rows should be at least 2 feet apart, so that the crop can be worked with a horse cultivator.



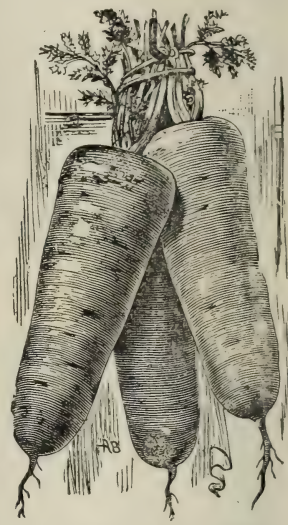
White Belgian.



Ox Heart.



Half Long Red.



Danvers' Half Long.

EARLY FRENCH FORCING—The earliest variety; valuable for forcing; roots small and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

EARLY SHORT HORN—A very early variety, excellent for table use; color deep scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

HALF LONG RED—(Stump-Rooted)—A great acquisition, suitable for shallow soils; remarkably smooth in skin, rich in color, and of uniform texture; of fine quality for table use, and a good variety for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

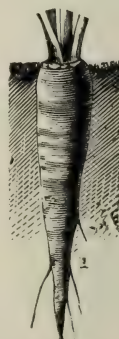
CHANTENAY—One of the most productive of the stump-rooted varieties. For ordinary feeding purposes it meets all requirements; keeps well, crops well, and can be used more economically than any other. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

OX HEART—This is one of the most valuable, either for family use or market. It is an intermediate between the Half Long and Horn varieties, attaining a diameter of three to four inches at the neck, of beautiful shape and rich orange color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

LONG ORANGE—The best late, deep orange-colored variety for general culture as well as the garden; preferred by dairymen for stock. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

DANVERS' HALF LONG—A decided acquisition of the half-long type; a wonderful producer; the best for stock-feeding and valuable to the market gardener. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN—Grows one-third above ground; large white roots, with green top; grown for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Long Orange.

CAULIFLOWER

Choufleur—Coliflor—Blumenkohl.

Culture same as Cabbage. Soil must be rich and deep, and the plants liberally supplied with water in dry weather. As the flower heads appear, the large leaves should be broken down over them to defend them from the sun and rain. One ounce will produce 3,000 plants.



Early Snowball Cauliflower.

ular with market gardeners, being of dwarf growth, early and less expensive than our choicest strains, this will be found to give quite good results. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS—A dwarf, early heading variety. Heads are of uniform size, solid, and blanch easily, but are not so large or of as fine quality as the Erfurt types. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; lb., \$6.00.

LE NORMAND'S SHORT STEM—This is an excellent variety for a late fall crop. Plants of medium height with abundant foliage, producing quite large heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT—A large late Cauliflower, producing compact white heads. With us it requires to be planted rather earlier than other sorts, in order to produce heads before severe cold weather, as the plants grow to a large size before forming heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; lb., \$5.00.

EARLY LONDON—An excellent and very early variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; lb., \$5.00.

EARLY SNOWBALL—

Highly esteemed for earliness and reliability as a sure header; grows on a robust stem and produces magnificent white heads of fine quality. Pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.50.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT—

This is the choicest selected strain of the popular Erfurt type, and is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Plants very dwarf, with solid pure white heads of superior quality. Planted in rich soil early in the spring, heads eight to ten inches in diameter can be marketed in June. Pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.25.

EARLY DWARF ERFURT

—The Erfurt strains of Cauliflower are most popular and reliable. While

CHIVES

CHIVES are perfectly hardy perennial plants of the onion type. They are grown for their small leaves, which are produced very early in the spring, for giving a mild onion flavor to various dishes. The tops appear early in the spring, and can be shorn off close to the ground as needed. Imported French seed, pkt., 10c; roots, per bunch, 20c, by mail, postpaid.

CRESS

FINE CURLED (Pepper Grass)—Very quick growing; leaves finely cut and feathery, like good parsley; growth dwarf and compact; ornamental; crisp, pungent and refreshing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

WATER CRESS—Highly esteemed as a salad during the spring and fall. Also used as a garnish. Seed may be started readily in pans or boxes of very moist earth, and the young plants transplanted to shallow water. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

CELERY

One ounce will produce seven thousand plants. Sow in light, rich soil, in shallow drills, and cover the seed lightly with finely sifted mold. Prick the seedlings out in to beds of very rich soil, three inches apart. Water freely and shade from sun until established. When the plants are five or six inches high, transplant to rows three to four feet apart, according to the variety, allowing eight inches between the plants in the row. Cultivate freely and earth up to blanch the stems, pressing the soil firmly around the plant almost to the top.



White Plume.

DWARF GOLDEN HEART—

A very popular and distinct variety. In habit it resembles the Dwarf White sorts, except that, when blanched, the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy golden yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

GIANT PASCAL—A selection from the Golden Self-Blanching Celery which has become so popular in the last few years. It grows about two feet high, the stocks are very broad, thick and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

NEW ROSE—In common with all reds, this variety is of superior nutty flavor, rich and solid; the delicate rose shading makes it very ornamental on the table. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



Turnip Rooted.

WHITE SOLID—A favorite market variety of stiff, close growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—An early and desirable variety, requiring but little labor to blanch; the heart is large, of a beautiful waxy golden yellow; solid, crisp and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

WHITE PLUME—A very popular variety on account of being so easily blanched; in large plants the stalks, hearts and inner leaves are naturally white; the table qualities compare favorably with other sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

TURNIP-ROOTED (CELERIAC) LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE—This is an improved form of the Turnip-rooted Celery. Roots large, round and smooth; a profitable variety for market gardeners. Sow seed same as Celery, transplant into rows two feet apart and about six to eight inches in the row. No earthing up is required for Celeriac, as it is the roots which are the edible portion of the vegetable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

CHICORY

The roots dried, cut in thin slices, roasted and ground, are used largely as a substitute for coffee. The leaves make an excellent salad for early spring.

LARGE ROOTED MAGDEBURG—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb. \$1.00.

CORN SALAD

This is a hardy, quick-growing plant; the leaves furnish a good substitute for lettuce during the winter. Sow seed on the approach of cool moist weather in the fall to produce leaves for late fall, winter and early spring use.

ROUND-LEAVED, LARGE-SEEDED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

CHERVIL

Sow thinly in succession from September to January in drills half an inch deep and one foot apart, the after cultivation same as Parsley.

FINE MOSS CURLED—Imparts a warm aromatic flavor to soups and stews, and is useful in mixed salads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

CORN—Sweet or Sugar

If Ordered by Mail, add 10 Cents per Pound for Postage.



COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Is the finest of all Sweet Corns, and will delight the most fastidious epicure, retaining its delicate tenderness and flavor even when a little old. While the ears are smaller and less showy than the coarser varieties, for private family use, where quality is the first consideration, it has no equal. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

EXTRA EARLY CORY—The earliest variety of Sweet Corn known. Has a large ear, considering the size of the stalk; small cob, well filled with broad grains. A valuable sort for market; sweet and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

PERRY'S HYBRID—A very fine, early variety, fully as early as the Minnesota and ears much larger, each containing 12 to 14 rows of kernels, well filled to the end. The grains are very large and pure white, but the cob is red. The ears are about the length of the Crosby's, but larger round, and are ready to market fully a week earlier. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

EARLY MINNESOTA—One of the desirable early sorts; very productive and excellent quality; rather dwarf habit. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

CROSBY'S EARLY SUGAR—This is an extra early variety; a great favorite among market gardeners. Of a rich, sugary flavor. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

BLACK MEXICAN—Sweet and desirable for family use; when dry the kernels are black, but the corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white, and is not excelled in tenderness by any sort. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

MAMMOTH SWEET—One of the largest varieties of Sweet Corn; cob white, large and well filled; very productive and rich flavored; a superior late variety for table use. Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c.

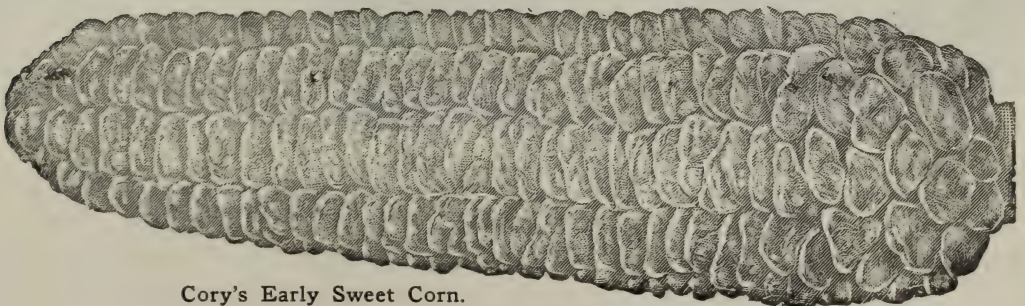
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—This variety is more largely planted than any other, being the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is very productive; ears are of large size; grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remain for a long time in an edible condition. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.



Stowell's
Evergreen.



Mammoth
Sweet.



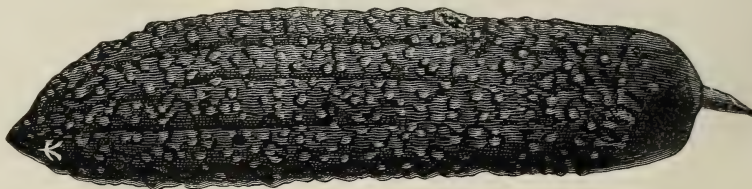
Cory's Early Sweet Corn.

CUCUMBERS

Cocombre—Pepino—Gurken.

Plant the seed in open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, in hills 4 feet apart; use a shovelful of warm manure to each hill, which cover with an inch or two of earth; scatter 8 or 10 seeds to a hill, cover half an inch deep, and pat it down. Hoe often, and when out of danger from insects thin the plants to 4 in a hill.

THE CUMBERLAND—The Best Pickling Cucumber—This variety is of the hardy, white spine type, is a rapid, strong and vigorous grower and very prolific. The pickles differ from other hardy sorts in being thickly set with fine spines over the entire surface, except the extreme stem end; and during the period of growth, from the time they first set until fully grown, the form is exceptionally straight and symmetrical, thus being as choice a slicing variety as it is for pickles. The flesh is firm, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.



The Cumberland.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE—Certainly one of the finest strains of White Spine in cultivation. The fruit is of good size, straight and always well formed; full at both ends; skin deep green, holding color until mature; immensely productive and comes early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



White Spine.

GHERKINS—Small, oval-shaped, prickly variety; grown exclusively for pickles; should be picked when young and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

GIANT PERA—Grows very smooth and straight; free from spines, and retains its clear green color until nearly ripe. The green cucumbers are fit to eat at any stage; flesh entirely white, very clear, perfectly crisp, tender and brittle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

JAPANESE CLIMBING—It is entirely distinct, throws out strong, grasping tendrils, which enable it to climb any suitable support, thus keeping the fruit well off the ground; productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.



Early Green.

WHITE WONDER—Color, ivory white; skin thin but tough; flesh solid and of fine flavor. Grows about 8 inches long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

EARLY FRAME—Of medium size, straight and excellent for table use or pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Nichol's Medium Green.

NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN—A medium between the White Spine and Long Green; very thick through and full at both ends, presenting a beautiful type; skin of a dark green color and very smooth; the vines are hardy and productive; excellent for slicing or pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

EARLY RUSSIAN—Earliest, hardy, productive variety; produced in pairs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—Fruit dark green, firm and crisp; unequaled by any other variety; good for pickling and the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER

—Fruits of the slim form desirable for pickling. It is extra prolific, frequently setting in clusters of two and three. If the fruits are kept gathered, the vines will continue in bearing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

DANDELION

Pissenlit.

Barbeblum.

Amargon.

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. The seed should be sown in drills 18 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. The leaves are best for salad when blanched by partially shading the rows.

IMPROVED LARGE-LEAVED—Very early, large leaves which make wholesome green. Sow in May or June; cultivate during summer, and following spring the leaves will be fit to cut. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

EGG PLANT

Aubergine.

Eierpflanze.

Berengena.



New York Improved Egg Plant.

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants. A strong, uniform heat is required to germinate the seeds, and a thoroughly pulverized, well-enriched, warm soil is necessary to perfect the fruit. Transplant to 3 feet apart each way, and when about a foot high support the plants by drawing the earth up around them.

NEW YORK IMPROVED—The leading market variety. Plants of strong growth with large foliage and in rich soil very productive. The fruits are of large size with smooth, glossy, deep purple skin. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

EARLY LONG PURPLE—Hardier and much earlier than the New York Improved, succeeding farther north. Fruit from six to ten inches long. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

ENDIVE

Endive—Endivie—Endivia

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Sow in any ordinary dry soil in drills 1 foot apart, covering lightly. When the plants are about 2 inches high, thin to about 12 inches in the row. When the plants have attained full size, gather up the leaves, tying together at the tips. This excludes the air from the inner leaves, which in the course of three or four weeks will become beautifully blanched.

GREEN CURLED—Leaves finely cut or lacinated, giving the plant a rich, mossy appearance, which is greatly enhanced when the centers are nicely blanched. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarolle)—Forms large heads of broad thick leaves, which can be blanched as a salad or make excellent cooked greens, as well as being useful to flavor soups, stews, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Chou vert Frise.

Blatterkohl.

Col.

This plant is useful for furnishing a large supply of greens for boiling during the early fall, winter and spring months. Seed should be sown thinly in drills, transplanting to rows three feet apart when of sufficient size.

DWARF GERMAN or German Greens (Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale)—The leaves are curly, bright green, very tender and delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—This makes a beautiful plant about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

JERSEY or COW KALE—A robust-growing sort, often 6 to 8 feet high; grown largely for stock and chicken feed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 c; lb., 75c.

KOHLRABI--Turnip-Rooted Cabbage

Chou Rave—Kahlrabi—Colinabo.

One ounce will produce 2,500 plants. Sow in rows 18 inches apart, afterwards thinning to 8 or 10 inches. When young, Kohlrabi is a delicate and palatable vegetable, and is very popular in Germany and other countries of Europe, where it is more generally used than in America.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA—A favorite table sort; largely grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—The best variety; tender white flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

LEEK

Poireau—Lauch—Puerro.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Succeeds best in a light rich soil. Sow in drills 1 inch deep and 1 foot apart; when 6 or 8 inches high transplant in rows 10 inches apart, and set deep, so as to blanch as much of the neck as possible.

AMERICAN FLAG—Of strong, vigorous growth; the best of all. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

LARGE ROUEN—Grows to large size; hardy and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

LETTUCE

Lettuce should be covered very shallow to secure germination, especially the black seeded sorts. It can be sown in fall in the open ground and needs only a light covering of straw or loose litter to be perfectly hardy. Sow every three or four weeks for a continuous crop. One ounce of seeds will produce 3,000 plants.

EARLY PRIZE HEAD—An excellent family Lettuce; head of large size, tender and crisp; is sure to head and slow to run to seed. A most desirable sort for all purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

WHITE SUMMER CABBAGE—Produces fine greenish-white, well-formed heads of extra quality, and remarkably tender and crisp. Quick grower and largely grown both for forcing and for summer use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

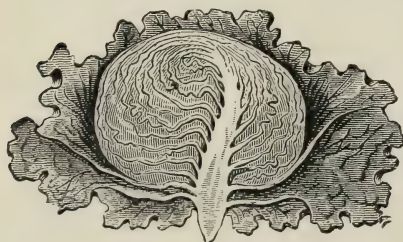
ROYAL SUMMER CABBAGE—Well formed, good size, close and a little flattened; stands the heat well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

DENVER MARKET—An early variety of Head Lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. It forms large solid heads of a good light green color, and is very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered (like the Savoy Cabbages), and very crisp and tender, and of excellent flavor. The shape of the head resembles "Hanson," but is more oblong. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA—A cutting variety. The first to produce edible leaves. It does not head, but affords crisp, good-flavored salad long before the cabbage varieties have commenced to head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Early Prize Head.



Hanson.

leaves of a dark-green color; exceedingly crisp and of superb flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

HANSON—One of the best; heads very large, solid, tender, crisp and of fine flavor. It stands the hot sun and drought better than most other varieties. None better for private use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

LARGE PASSION—A fine variety, resembling Victoria Cabbage, but considered superior. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

TRUMBULL & BEEBE'S BIG BOSTON—This variety is the same in color, shape and general appearance as the Boston Market, but **double the size**. It is about one week later in maturing, but its solidity and greater size of head make it a most valuable sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

DEACON, OR SAN FRANCISCO MARKET—A superior variety of recent introduction, with round, solid heads;

GRAND RAPIDS FORCING—As a forcing variety for winter and early spring use, this stands at the head of the list. It is beautiful in appearance, a strong grower, very tender and crisp, and retains its freshness a long time after being cut. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—White seeded. This variety does not head, but forms a compact mass of leaves. Valuable for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

SIMPSON—Black seeded. Similar to above, but nearly double the size and lighter in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

TRIANON COS, OR CELERY LETTUCE—The finest of all the Cos sorts; leaves when bleached are stiff like celery stalks, and can be eaten in the same manner. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

LETTUCE—Continued.

TOMHANNOCK—A Philadelphia sort; forms a beautiful plant 10 to 20 inches high by 9 to 12 inches across. The edges of the outer leaves are of a glossy reddish bronze, handsomely wrinkled; within the leaves are almost white and very crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$1.25.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—This variety forms large, solid, round, compact heads, light green outside and creamy yellow within. It is medium within. It is recommended as a summer variety, being very slow to shoot to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Tomhannock.



New Trianon Cos.

MUSKMELON or CANTALOUPE

Melon Muscade—Melon Muscatel—Kantalupen.

Plant in hills 6 feet apart each way, 6 seeds in each, and thin out to 2 or 3 plants when in the state of forwardness. It is a good plan to make a hole for each hill 2 feet wide, in which dig some rotten stable manure. Dust a little soot or wood ashes, recently burnt, on the growing plants, when up. Draw earth around the stems, and stop their points when they begin to run. Lay them out evenly to cover the ground, which keep clear of weeds at all times. A light but rich soil suits them best.



Montreal Market.

MONTREAL MARKET—Of large size, oval shape, with very large, broad, heavy ribs. The flesh is light green, sweet and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

BAY VIEW—The largest, best flavored, and one of the finest melons in cultivation; luscious and sweet and very hardy; picked green it will ripen up finely and carry safely for a long distance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

BANQUET—A medium-sized melon, flat at both ends. In quality it is unequaled; the flesh uniformly deep, color dark rich salmon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

EMERALD GEM—This is an excellent Muskmelon of superior flavor and quality; the outside skin is an emerald green color and quite smooth; ripens early and produces well, being about the size of Golden Gem; the flesh is light red or salmon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

LARGE YELLOW CANTALOUPE—Flesh reddish orange, sweet and good flavor; an early and productive variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

BANANA CANTALOUPE, or Musk Melon—Pronounced by many growers the most profitable they have ever grown. They grow from 2 to 2½ feet long; are very productive; deep salmon-colored flesh; of fair quality; by many preferred to any other variety, and a great curiosity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

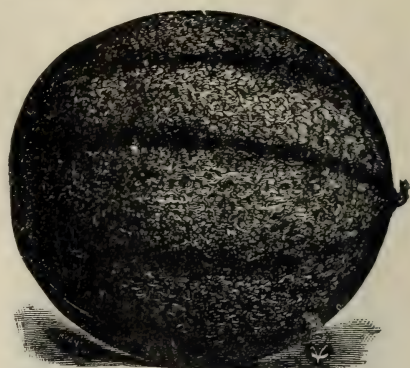


BANANA MELON.

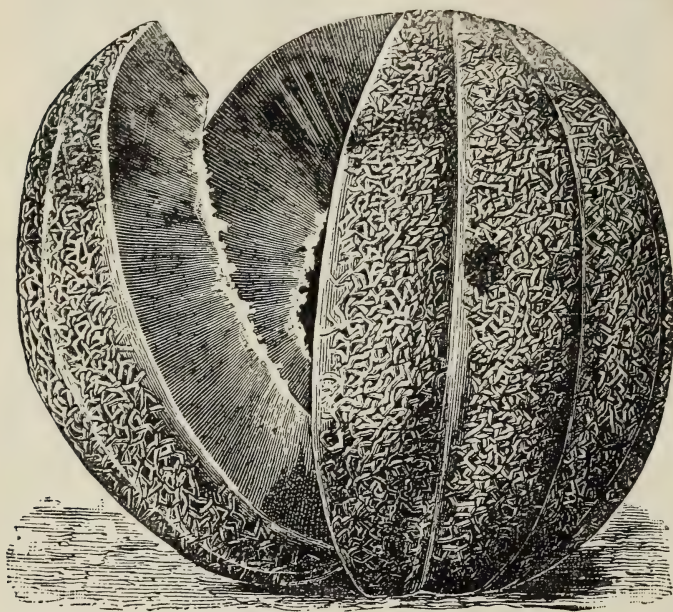
MUSK MELON OR CANTALOUPE—Continued.

COLUMBUS—Distinct in shape, color and general markings; beautiful buff skin, covered with a thick whitish netting; flesh light green, solid and thick. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

GOLDEN NETTED GEM—One of the earliest and, no doubt, the best small melons grown. They are globular in shape, very uniform in size and weight, weighing from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each; flesh light green and of very fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Musk Melon—Netted Gem.



Osage.

SELECTED WATER MELON SEEDS

OSAGE—One of the best for shipping and table use; the skin is dark green, slightly netted on the lobes on the upper side, and on the best specimens a rich orange color where the melon lies on the ground, and on this side it is eatable within an eighth of an inch of the surface; flesh rich salmon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

ROCKY FORD—This famous melon has been shipped by carloads into nearly every large city in the Union, and has given such splendid satisfaction that the very highest prices have been obtained for them everywhere. The melons are the true Netted Gem type, medium sized oval; sweet and fine flavored. Vines are vigorous, very prolific and continue bearing enormous quantities of fruit the entire season. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Cultivate same as musk melon, except that the hills should be eight feet apart each way. One ounce will plant thirty hills, four pounds will plant an acre.

CHILIAN—This famous watermelon has become very popular. In shape it is almost round with fresh green skin, mottled and slightly striped with darker shade of green; of luscious flavor; very fine grained and tender meat; a fine shipper and one of the best for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

ICE CREAM OR PEERLESS—True white seed, of medium size; early; green skin; very thin rind; flesh solid, scarlet, crisp and of a delicious flavor; an excellent variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 65c.

DUKE JONES—Large, handsome, dark green; solid red flesh of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

KOLB'S GEM—An excellent shipping variety. It has a very tough rind, and carries in good condition without breakage. They grow uniformly round, of about equal diameter each way, with stripes of narrow green; flesh bright red and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 65c.

McIVER SUGAR—A handsome melon, oblong in shape; quality superior; thin rind; flesh, soft pale pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—This excellent variety is a remarkably heavy yielder, and one of the finest table melons. Of medium size; flesh, deep red, delicious, sweet, firm and crisp. Its earliness and quality make it popular with those who prefer quality to enormous size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 65c.

WATERMELON SEEDS—Continued.

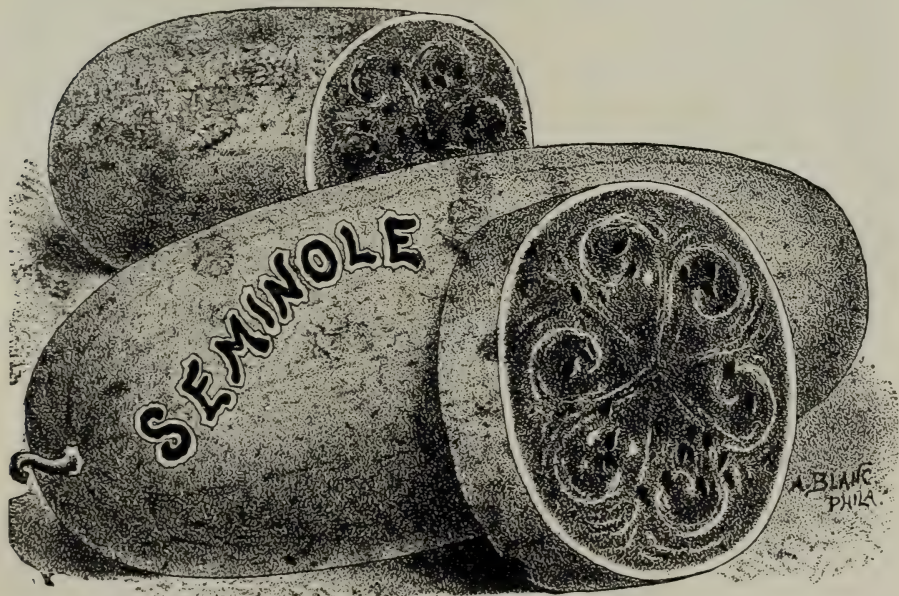


Black Diamond.

BLACK DIAMOND—A fine melon of mammoth size; enormously productive; its shipping qualities are phenomenal; large, round; skin tough, dark green; flesh fine dark red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

NEW TRIUMPH—A cross between Duke Jones and Kolb's Gem. It has the handsome appearance of the former, and the shipping qualities of the Gem; **very early**, very prolific, deliciously sweet, and of enormous size. It possesses all of the qualities that go to make up a desirable melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

CUBAN QUEEN—A large, symmetrical and solid variety; rind very thin and strong; ripens to the very center; flesh bright red, tender and melting, luscious, crispy and very sugary. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 65c.



SEMINOLE—The numerous excellent qualities which this melon possesses make it a most popular sort. It is **extra early**, **enormously productive**, **very large**, and of **splendid flavor**. The seed will often produce gray and green melons on one vine, but the number of the former predominates; one of the finest melons introduced. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

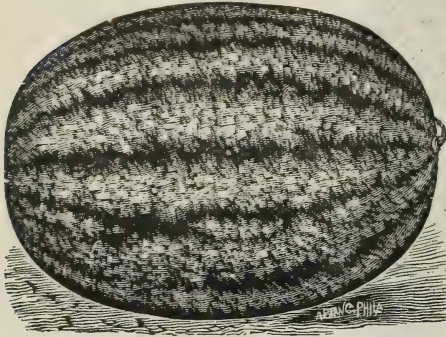
DIXIE—Has excellent merits and we can recommend it as one of the best shipping melons grown, being larger, earlier and far more productive than the Kolb's Gem, which has been considered the best melon for shipment. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 65c.

Write for special prices for large quantities.

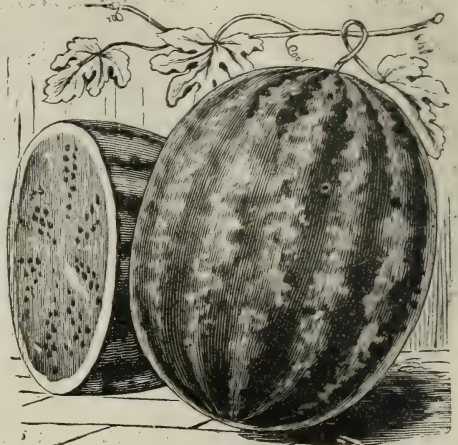
MAMMOTH IRONCLAD—Grows to a larger uniform size than any other variety. It is an enormous yielder, flesh very red and solid. Rind is tough and hard, thus rendering it valuable as a shipping variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 65c.

GRAY MONARCH—The skin is of an attractive, mottled, light green color. The flesh is deep red in color and of very fine quality. In size this variety is large, having been raised to weigh sixty to seventy pounds each. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

BLACK SPANISH—Round, dark green, scarlet flesh; thin rind; rich, sugary flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 65c.



Kolb's Gem.



Extra Early.

HUNGARY HONEY—This is one of the finest melons for family gardens. It is decidedly the sweetest, richest flavored of watermelons. They are nearly round in shape, dark in color, and weigh about 10 pounds. The flesh is brilliant red and absolutely stringless, melting and surprisingly sweet and luscious, of a very rich honey flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

KLECKLEY SWEETS—This variety is one of the finest flavored melons grown. The vines are strong and vigorous; fruits oblong in form, 18 to 20 inches long, and 10 to 12 inches in diameter; skin, dark green; flesh, bright red, extremely sweet, melting and luscious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE or Gipsy—Very large, long and smooth, distinctly striped, flesh bright scarlet and very sugary; a favorite shipping melon in the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 65c.

SWEET HEART—A magnificent shipping melon, of uniformly large size and fine quality. Vine vigorous and productive; ripens early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy, mottled light and very light green. Rind, thin but firm; flesh, bright red, solid, melting and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

MUSTARD

Used as a small salad. Sow thickly early in spring in shallow drills.

WHITE OR YELLOW—Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

BLACK—Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

MUSHROOMS

Champignon—Seta—Champignonbruit.

Mushroom beds are made under cover. Any cellar or shed will do. Collect a quantity of fresh stable manure without the long straw, turn it three or four times to get rid of the rank heat. Dig out a foot deep of the space to contain the bed. Lay some long manure at bottom and then the prepared dung, a little at a time, evenly and well beaten down, until it is a foot high; put a layer of light earth on this two inches thick; then another layer of dung, principally droppings, and earth on this as before; place the spawn on this in lumps 2 inches square or so, at 6 inches distance all over the bed, and cover with earth an inch thick. Beat it gently down all over. Cover the bed with straw, and, if outdoors, keep off rain with mats or thin boards.

VILMORIN'S FRENCH MUSHROOM SPAWN (Freshly Imported)—We consider this brand the best of imported spawn because of its fine quality and great productiveness. Mushrooms are the most profitable crop for the small outlay of money that can be grown. 2-lb. box., \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20.

ENGLISH SPAWN—Per lb., 20c; by mail, 30c.

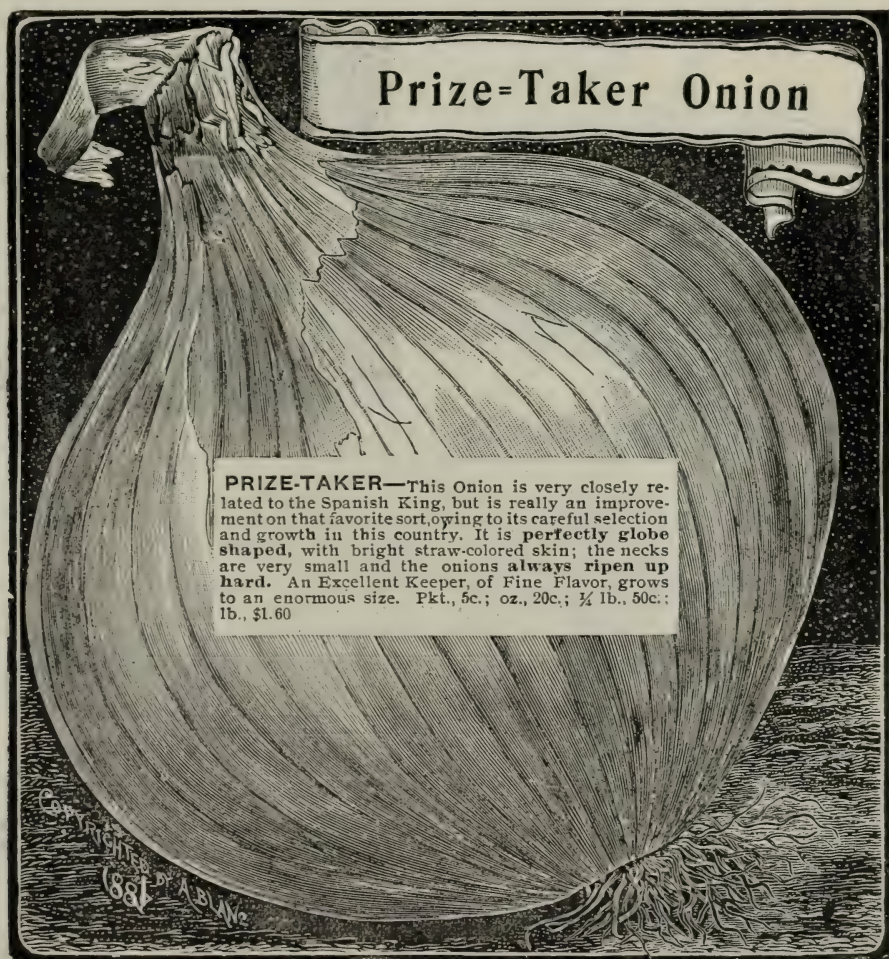
OKRA OR GUMBO

Gombaud—Safran—Quimbombo.

One ounce will plant 100 hills. Of easy cultivation in any good soil; plant about 2 inches deep, in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. When well established thin to 10 and 12 inches apart and keep the soil well worked, and occasionally draw a little around the stalks to support them. The pods should be gathered while young and tender.

DWARF—Best for general crop; long, tender pods. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

WHITE VELVET—Handsome and productive, long, smooth, white pods. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

ONION SEED - Special Prices for Large Quantities.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 6 pounds will plant 1 acre. A clean, deep rich soil thoroughly worked is the best for this crop. Sow the seed as early as possible, for if the onions do not get a good start before the hot, dry weather, the crop is sure to be a failure. Sow in shallow drills not less than a foot apart; when the plants are about three inches high thin to the distance of three or four inches, according to variety. In doing this, disturb those that remain as little as possible.

ONION SEEDS—Continued

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Medium size, though growing quite large under favorable conditions. Wonderfully hard and solid. They ripen evenly, never showing any thick-necks or scallions, even the largest plants producing well-ripened bulbs. The color of the skin is of a pale reddish brown, distinct from that of any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

GIANT WHITE TRIPOLI—A large, white, flat onion, of mild flavor and beautiful form; pure white skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA ONION—This variety is the earliest Onion in cultivation. Fully two or three weeks earlier than the Queen, which heretofore has been the earliest in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING—This mammoth variety is one of the largest, averaging from 15 to 22 inches in circumference, and often weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pounds each. It matures early and is uniformly of large size, being flattened but very thick. The skin is of a beautiful silvery white, flesh snowy and tender, mild, sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

GIANT ROCCA—An immense-sized onion. Globular in form; skin light brown; flesh mild and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.



WHITE PORTUGAL OR SILVERSKIN—A mild, pleasant onion, which grows to a large size and handsome shape; good for summer use; also excellent for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

RED BERMUDA—Of immense size and beautiful form; skin thin and of a rich blood-red color; flesh white-grained, mild and pleasant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

QUEEN—Remarkable for its extreme earliness and very mild flavor, small and white skinned, much liked for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

WHITE GLOBE—A large, firm, globe-shaped variety with white skin, handsome and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion.

YELLOW DANVERS—A splendid onion for the market or home use; sells readily in the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

RED WETHERSFIELD—Large size, deep red, thick, approaching to round shape, fine grained, pleasant flavored and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

EXTRA EARLY RED—An extra early red Onion, which yields abundantly and is of mild flavor. The bulbs are of medium size and deep rich red in color, very close grained, solid and heavy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—An excellent variety, mild flavored and very productive; ripens early and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



Queen.

PARSLEY

Persil—Perejil—Petersilie.

Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring, in drills an inch deep and one foot asunder. Thin out the plants to four inches apart.

DOUBLE CURLED—Leaves beautifully crimped and curled; used principally as a garnish for the table. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

PARSNIPS

Panais—Chirivia—Pastinake.

Sow as soon as the ground opens in spring in drills one inch deep and fifteen inches apart. When plants are two or three inches high, thin to seven inches in row. Hoe often; they like a deep, rich soil.



Double Curled Parsley.

LONG SMOOTH OR HOLLOW-CROWNED—Roots very long, white, smooth, free from side roots, tender, sugary and excellent flavored; the best variety for general crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

SELECTED GARDEN PEAS

Pois—Chicharos—Erbsen.

A light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. If they grow too vigorously and show no signs of bloom, run a spade along about 8 inches from the row straight down, and thereby root prune them. Do this each side the row, and they will bloom in a few days. Plant as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks for succession throughout the season. Plant single or double rows from 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart, in the row, and 3 inches deep; hoe often. In dry weather Peas should be soaked in soft water 5 or 6 hours before planting, and if the ground is very dry they should be watered in rows.

YORKSHIRE HERO—Also known as **Alameda Sweet Peas**—This magnificent variety has become very popular. As a main crop pea it has few, if any, equals; long, round pods, closely filled with large, luscious, wrinkled peas, of extra fine quality for table use, and very productive. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

TELEPHONE—A tall, wrinkled marrow, enormously productive and of the best quality. It is a strong grower, averaging 18 pods to the stalk. The pods are of the largest size and contain 6 or 7 large peas. A desirable sort for the family garden. Height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt., 5c; lb., 20c.

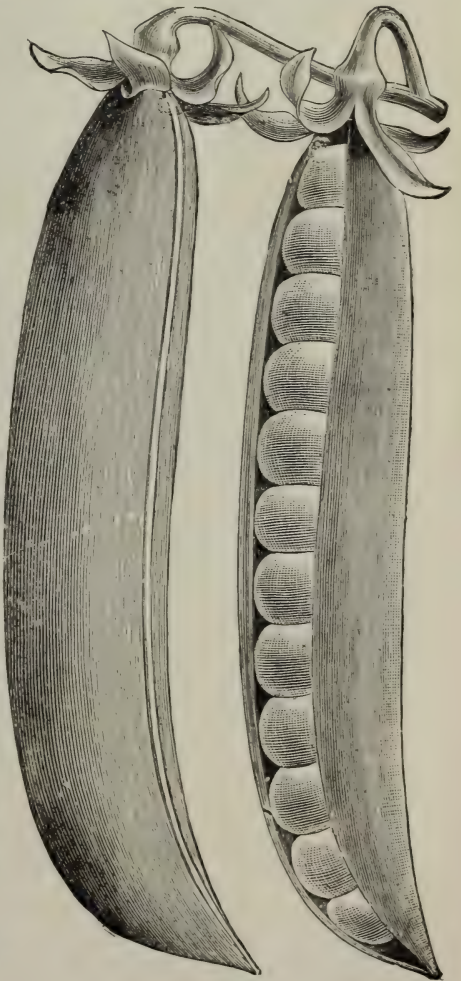
GRADUS, OR PROSPERITY PEA—A new first early and hardy wrinkled variety of the highest type of perfection; grows 3 feet in height; pods and grain of very large size, closely resembling Telephone; claimed to be the earliest wrinkled pea known. The large pods produce from 6 to 8 peas of enormous size, which, when cooked, retain their beautiful soft green, and are sweet, rich and mellow. In the new **Gradus Pea** the problem of combining fine quality and productiveness with earliness in pea culture seems to have been solved. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c.

PREMIUM GEM—Seed green and wrinkled; height, 1 foot; second early; very prolific and excellent flavor; especially recommended for family garden. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

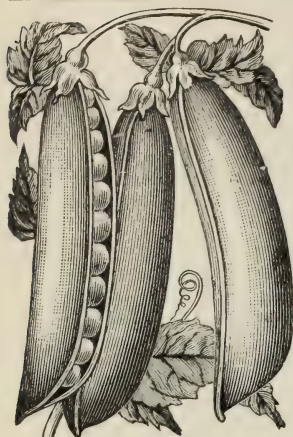
EVERBEARING—For continuance of bearing, this variety is unexcelled, a characteristic which gives it especial value for summer and autumn use; height, 18 inches; quality unsurpassed. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—A most popular, late, tall-growing variety of delicious flavor, and a heavy bearer. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.

ABUNDANCE—Pods containing 6 to 8 large wrinkled peas of excellent quality. Ripens one week after the earliest varieties. Height, 2 feet. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c.



Gradus Pea.

**Premium Gem.**

plants are about 3 inches high, transplant into rows 3 feet apart, and allow 2 feet between the plants.

RUBY KING—The most popular large red pepper in cultivation. Very large, scarlet fruits of sweet mild flavor. Plants grow two feet high and bear a fine crop of handsome, large fruits, which ripen earlier than any other large-fruited variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

SWEET SPANISH—Productive, mild flavor, fine for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; lb., \$2.50.

LARGE BELL, OR BULL NOSE—Early, sweet and pleasant to the taste; less pungent than most other sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.00.

SQUASH, OR TOMATO-SHAPED—Very productive and largely used for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.00.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Pods long, cone-shaped. Used for pickles and for making pepper sauce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.

CHILI—Similar in growth to the above, but smaller. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.00.

SPANISH MONSTROUS—This fine, new variety grows to a very large size—5 to 8 inches long by 2 to 3 three inches thick. Very sweet and fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.

PEPPER Piment—Pfeffer—Pimiento.

One ounce will produce 1,500 plants. A strong, uniform heat is required to germinate these seeds, and a thoroughly pulverized, well enriched, warm soil is necessary to perfect the fruit. When the

**Ruby King Pepper.**

PUMPKIN Potiron. Kuer

One ounce will plant 30 hills; 5 pounds will plant an acre. Plant in hills 8 feet apart each way, allowing 3 strong plants to a hill. In other respects they are cultivated as melons and cucumbers; keep separate from melons and cucumbers, as they are liable to mix.

BIG TOM FIELD PUMPKIN—The result of careful selection from the old Golden Marrow Pumpkin. Skin and flesh a deep, rich orange color; weight enormous. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

GOLDEN OBLONG—A fine, productive variety, growing oblong to a length of 16 to 18 inches, and 7 to 8 inches in diameter. The outer skin is dark green, changing to a deep golden color as it ripens. Flesh rich yellow, very sweet, dry and excellent for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

LARGE CHEESE, or Kentucky Field—Large, round, flattened fruits, with broad ribs; creamy-buff skin; averages two feet in diameter. It is an excellent keeping variety, with thick flesh of extra fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.

MAMMOTH TOURS—A French variety, which grows to an immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—The best for field culture; can be grown with corn; largely used for stock. Pkt., 5c; lb., 40c.

CUSHAW—Long Yellow Crookneck, splendid for table or feeding stock; flesh yellow, solid fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 85c.

**Cheese Pumpkin.**

RADISH

Radis—Rabanos and Rabanitos—Rettig.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Sow in spring, in drills an inch deep and a foot apart as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks thereafter while the season permits, and thin to three inches apart. A warm, sandy loam, made rich and light by some good strong manure, suits best.



Scarlet Olive-Shaped.



White Strasburg.



Scarlet Turnip.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A quick-growing variety and one of the best for early forcing. Of oval form; color scarlet; tipped with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

LONG SCARLET—The standard long scarlet variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

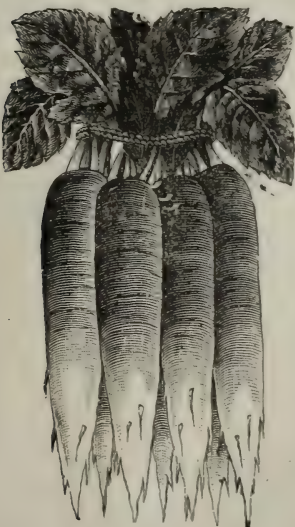
CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE—Growing to immense size; flesh solid, white and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

ROSY GEM—Similar to the Early Scarlet Turnip, except the roots are tipped white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Skin black; roots globe-shaped, white fleshed and pungent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED—A small, very early olive-shaped Radish of brilliant color. Flesh white, crisp and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A small, round, early radish; very delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.



Chartier Radish.

HALF LONG DEEP SCARLET—The roots of this hardy and desirable variety are of a very brilliant, deep, rich red color, and half long with a tapering point; the flesh is very white, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

WHITE STRASBURG—A very desirable summer variety, comparatively new; both skin and flesh pure white, firm and brittle; grows to a large size and withstands severe heat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

CHARTIER—A new variety of the long scarlet short top. Exceedingly handsome and attractive, of a deep crimson color at the top, and blending off to almost white at the bottom. It is very tender and remains so for a long time after attaining its growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

RHUBARB—Rhubarbe—Ruibarbo—Rabarber.

Sow in drills an inch deep; thin out to six inches apart. In fall, trench a piece of ground and manure it well and then transplant the young plants into it three feet apart each way. Cover with leaves or litter the first winter, and a dressing of manure should be given every fall.

VICTORIA—A large variety; the best for general use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

LINNAEUS—Large, fine-flavored variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

ROOTS of the above varieties, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

If ordered by mail, add 25c per dozen.



Oyster Plant.

ROUND THICK-LEAVED—Produces large, thick, dark-green crumpled leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c., lb., 35c.

SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster

Salsifis—Ostion.

Sow in early spring in drills 12 inches apart, 1 inch deep, and thin out to 6 inches in the row. Keep them clean from weeds. Cultivate same as carrots and parsnips.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH—Grows uniformly to a large size, averaging fully double the size and weight of roots of the old variety. The roots are of superior quality and very delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

SPINACH

Epinard—Spinat—Espinaca.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 20 pounds will sow an acre. An exceedingly rich, well-worked soil is necessary. Sow thinly in drills 1 foot apart and ½ inch deep. When the young plants are established, thin out to the distance of 3 or 4 inches in the row, and in a future thinning every alternate plant may be removed, as spinach does not do well when crowded.

SAVOY-LEAVED—One of the best market varieties; productive and hardy.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 35c.

PRICKLY, OR WINTER—Hardy, for fall sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 35c.

ROUND THICK-LEAVED—Produces large, thick, dark-green crumpled leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c., lb., 35c.

SQUASH

Giraumon—Calabaza—Kuerbis.

Plant in hills in the same manner and at the same time as cucumbers and melons, the Bush 3 or 4 feet apart, and the Running kinds from 6 to 9.

PERFECT GEM—Excellent both as a summer and winter squash; of a creamy white color; thin-skinned, with fine-grained, sweet-flavored flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

VEGETABLE MARROW—A favorite English sort; skin greenish yellow; flesh white, soft, rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

HUBBARD—A general favorite, and one of the best table varieties; of large size, fine grained, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

BOSTON MARROW—Flesh rich salmon yellow, fine grained, sweet and dry; fall and winter variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

ESSEX HYBRID—An excellent variety; flesh rich orange color, thick and solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

WHITE BUSH SCALLOPED—An excellent early market variety; good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

SUMMER CROOKNECK—Early; very productive; rough, warty surface; orange yellow; good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

SIBLEY—The shell is flinty, very thin and smooth; flesh solid, thick, orange in color, and of best quality. It ripens with the Hubbard, and the quality is improved if the squashes are housed a few weeks before using. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

FORDHOOK—Bright yellow outside and straw-yellow within. The flesh is dry and sweet, the best in quality of all winter squashes. A strong and rapid grower—earlier in ripening than any other winter squash and immensely productive. While a remarkable keeper, the skin is so thin and delicate that the squashes are prepared for the table by cutting in half lengthwise and cooking, skin and all. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



White Scalloped.

TOMATOES

Tomato—Liebesapfel—Tomatoes.

An ounce will produce 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will produce enough for one acre. They do best on a light, warm, not over-rich soil; and success depends to a very great extent on securing a rapid, vigorous, unchecked growth the early part of the season. Transplant as soon as the plants are fit to handle into shallow boxes, setting them 4 to 5 inches apart. When strong and stocky, set out in hills, 4 feet apart.

TOMATOES—Cont'd

Trumbull & Beebe's NEW STONE

**The Greatest Canning Tomato in the World**

This variety has obtained immense popularity with canners and market gardeners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. In shape perfectly smooth, and thicker from stem to blossom end than most varieties. All speak in highest terms of its beautiful red color, its wonderful yielding qualities and unequalled firmness.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

MIKADO—One of the earliest, and of large size. The color is purplish-red, like that of the Acme, while it has all the solidity that characterizes the Trophy. Its earliness is a feature and adds to its value. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

ACME—One of the earliest and handsomest varieties; very productive; fruit medium size; form perfect; round, very smooth; color, dark purplish red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

RED CHERRY—A small, round, red Tomato, of the shape and size of a cherry; fine for pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., \$3.00.

FAVORITE—This is said to be the largest perfect shaped Tomato cultivated; ripens evenly and early, holding its size to the end of the season; very prolific; good flavor; few seeds, flesh solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.50.

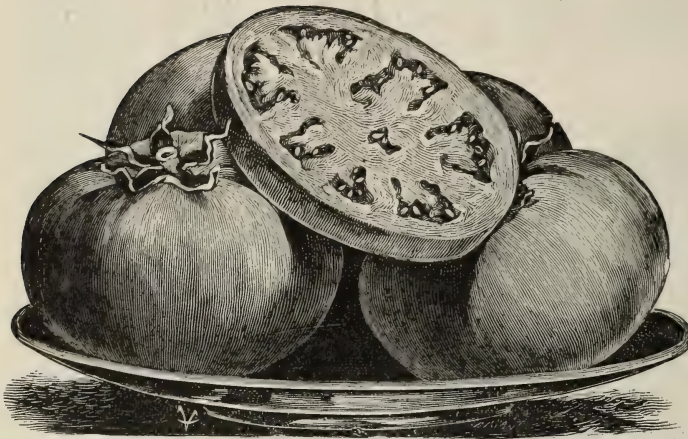
GOLDEN QUEEN—The superior flavor of the yellow varieties is bringing them into favor as table fruit, and those who think of a yellow Tomato as the rough fruits of the old yellow sorts will be surprised at the smooth, beautiful fruit, it being as smooth as the best of the red varieties, and of a fine and distinct flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.

EARLY FREEDOM—The fruit borne in clusters is perfectly round and a brilliant scarlet color. The flesh is remarkably solid, has but few seeds and is of excellent flavor. It is as large as many of the later varieties and its texture and toughness of skin ought to make it a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.



A decided favorite for home market or shipping, being early, hardy, a strong grower, productive, large, always smooth, of perfect shape and excellent quality. Color, a glossy crimson with a tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of 4 to 6 large fruits, retaining its large size until late in the season. Ripens early. Flesh firm, and but few seeds. For shipping and early market it cannot be excelled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

TOMATOES—Cont'd



Earliana Tomato.

EARLIANA—The earliest large, smooth Tomato in cultivation, the most perfect of any, of large uniform size and fine red color, almost seedless and very solid. A heavy cropper and an excellent shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

OLUNTEER—Quality superior for table use and canning. Very productive, and free from rot or cracking. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.

YELLOW PLUM—Color, bright yellow; excellent for preserving. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; lb., \$3.00.

PERFECTION—Large and early; blood-red; perfectly smooth; thick meat; few seeds; a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; lb., \$2.00.

TROPHY—When properly grown, this is one of the best sorts, being large, thick-meated, solid and excellent flavor; is very productive and an old favorite. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

PONDEROSA—This monster Tomato is a very handsome variety, large, smooth, and of a delicious sub-acid flavor. To show the enormous size of this great Tomato, twelve specimens weighed 16½ pounds, an average weight of 1 pound 6 ounces each. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

UPRIGHT OR TREE TOMATO—A French variety, standing up like a tree, without support of any kind; bears abundantly; fruit large, bright red color; fine flavor; of great value in forcing; its compact habit renders it well adapted for frame culture. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

DWARF CHAMPION—Entirely distinct in habit of growth and foliage from any sort produced. The vines are dwarf and compact in habit, grow stiff and upright, with thick and short stems. Form and color of fruit resembles the Acme; smooth and attractive; flesh solid, ripens well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

STRAWBERRY, OR WINTER CHERRY (Husk Tomato)—Plants of low-spreading growth and immensely productive. The small yellow fruits are each enclosed in a husk or covering. The fruits are of sweet flavor, highly esteemed for preserving or making pies; also excellent to eat raw. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

TURNIP

Navet—Ruben—Nabo.



Early White Flat Dutch.



Rhode Island Rock.



Purple Top Strap Leaf.

TURNIP—Cont'd

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 2 pounds will sow one acre. This crop does best in highly enriched, light, sandy soil. Sow in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin early to 8 or 9 inches apart. Have soil rich and deeply cultivated.

PURPLE TOP STRAP-LEAVED—An early, handsome sort of very fine quality; exceedingly popular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

LONG WHITE COWHORN—Carrot shaped; white; fine grained; sweet, desirable for fall and winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Small, solid, sweet and crisp, and also of remarkably quick growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

GOLDEN BALL—A rapid grower of excellent flavor; bright yellow; a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

IMPROVED AMERICAN RUTA BAGA—This variety is largely grown, both for table and for stock; flesh solid; of fine quality; keeps well until summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—One of the best early varieties grown and very popular. Of large size and very rapid growth; white globe-shaped bulbs, with red or purple top; fine quality. Keeps well, and is excellent for early or winter market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Size, medium; white, of quick growth; for spring or fall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

EXTRA EARLY MILAN—The earliest in cultivation, two weeks earlier than Purple Top Strap-Leaf. The bulb is flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a purple top. Flesh white, of finest quality; good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

WHITE EGG—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, pure white variety. Flesh is sweet, firm and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

RHODE ISLAND ROCK—The Wonderful Keeping Turnip—In this variety we have a great improvement on the White French Turnip. It is fully three weeks earlier than any turnip of its class, and can be planted later to follow such crops as peas, corn, beets, etc. It is very hard and solid, flesh pure white, fine grained, and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

HERBS AND MEDICINAL SEEDS

No garden is complete without a few aromatic herbs for flavoring soups, etc., and care should be taken to harvest them properly. They should be cut just before they come into full blossom, and should be cured by being tied in bunches and hung up or spread thinly on a floor where they will dry quickly. This class of plants does best in mellow and not too rich soil. The best general directions for sowing are to cover the seeds about twice their own thickness; when up, thin the plants out so that they may have sufficient light and air, and not be so crowded as to get drawn and unhealthy.

	Per Pkt.	Oz.		Per Pkt.	Oz.
Anise	\$0.05	\$0.15	*Lavender	\$0.05	\$0.25
Borage . . . . .	.05	.10	*Rosemary . . . . .	.10	.50
*Catnip or Catmint . . . . .	.10	.40	Sage . . . . .	.05	.20
Coriander . . . . .	.05	.10	Summer Savory . . . . .	.05	.20
Dill . . . . .	.05	.10	Sweet Basil . . . . .	.05	.20
*Fennell . . . . .	.05	.15	Sweet Marjoram . . . . .	.05	.25
*Hoarhound . . . . .	.10	.40	*Thyme . . . . .	.10	.50

Varieties with a (*) are perennials.

TARRAGON, OR ESTRAGON—Tarragon seldom, if ever, gives fertile seeds, but is ordinarily reproduced by division of the roots. Originally from Southern Europe, it is thoroughly appreciated by all who know it, for the use of its aromatic leaves in seasoning or salads; also for Tarragon vinegar. The foliage, if cut in autumn, can be kept in a dry state the same as other herbs. Easily grown, but succeeds best in a rather warm, dry situation. Strong roots, 20 each; \$2.00 dozen.

If ordered by mail, add 20c per dozen for postage.

TOBACCO SEED

Havana, grown from imported seed	Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c
Connecticut Seed Leaf	Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf	Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.00
Sumatra	Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c

QUANTITY OF SEEDS REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS, NUMBER OF HILLS OR LENGTH OF DRILL.

Asparagus.....	1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	Peas.....	2 lbs. to 100 feet of drill
Beets.....	1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	Pumpkin.....	1 oz. to 50 hills
Beans, Dwarf.....	1 lb. to 100 feet of drill	Radish.....	1 oz. to 75 feet of drill
Beans, Pole.....	1 lb. to 100 hills	Salsify.....	1 oz. to 60 feet of drill
Carrot.....	1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	Spinach.....	1 oz. to 75 feet of drill
Cucumber.....	1 oz. to 50 hills	Squash, Early.....	1 oz. to 50 hills
Corn.....	2 lbs. to 200 hills	Squash, Marrow.....	1 oz. to 16 hills
Endive.....	1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	Turnip.....	1 oz. to 150 feet of drill
Leek.....	1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	Cabbage.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants
Melon, Water.....	1 oz. to 30 hills	Cauliflower.....	1 oz. to 2,000 plants
Melon, Musk.....	2 ozs. to 60 hills	Celery.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants
Okra.....	1 oz. to 40 feet of drill	Egg Plant.....	1 oz. to 1,000 plants
Onion.....	1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	Lettuce.....	1 oz. to 3,000 plants
Onion Sets, small.....	1 lb. to 50 feet of drill	Pepper.....	1 oz. to 1,000 plants
Parsley.....	1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	Tomato.....	1 oz. to 1,500 plants
Parsnip.....	1 oz. to 150 feet of drill		

LAWNS

A nice Lawn is something everyone wants, but only those can possess who have a plot of ground, a supply of water, and are willing to take the trouble and assume the expense necessary to produce it. The ground intended to be used for a lawn, whether large or small in area, if not naturally rich, should be covered to a depth of two inches with well-rotted manure. If this is not available, one or other of the bone or guano fertilizers should be used, in the proportion of about 800 pounds to the acre. The ground should be turned over to the depth of ten or twelve inches, well pulverized and raked thoroughly, so that the surface may present a perfectly smooth appearance before seeding. Sow the seed evenly and **plentifully**, for sparse seeding never produced a good lawn in California, and never will. Rake it in, covering the seed as well as possible, and then top-dress the surface about one inch in depth with well-rotted manure. If nature does not furnish the desired moisture, it must be supplied artificially, and this should be done in imitation of a gentle rain, and as often as necessary, sprinkling the entire surface until it is wet. The top-dressing is almost an absolute necessity, as it greatly protects the seed while in course of germination, and when germination has taken place, furnishes the stimulus so essential to rapid growth. When the grass has attained a height of two inches it should be cut, if possible, with a lawn mower. Cutting should be kept up at intervals as required. Frequent cutting aids largely in compactness of growth, and should not be omitted.

The best grass for lawn purposes, if water in abundance is obtainable, is "Kentucky Blue," and the highest grade of fresh seed should be procured, even at a greater cost. Sixty pounds of the "Fancy Clean" should be sown to an acre.

FANCY CLEAN KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED—25c per lb.; per 100 lbs., \$17.50.

When only a limited supply of water is available, **Perennial Rye Grass** should be sown. A lawn produced from this seed is, on account of its true green color, preferred by some. Sow of this seed at the rate of **eighty pounds** to the acre.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS SEED—Extra quality, 15c per lb.; per 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Selected New Crop Grass and Clover Seed

These seeds are selected with special reference to their quality. Purchasers may rely upon our best exertions to furnish Grass and Clover seeds fresh, pure and free from noxious and foreign seeds. Samples, for comparison, cheerfully sent, if requested.

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per pound.

In quantities at lowest market rates. Write for quotation on large quantities.

ORCHARD GRASS—A valuable grass, on account of the quantity of nutritious feed which it yields, and the rapidity with which it grows after being cut or grazed; if allowed to stand for hay it has rather a coarse appearance, but if grazed it always has a green hue. Lb., 20c.

TIMOTHY—As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass now cultivated. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially by horses. Being an early grass, it is well adapted to spring and summer grazing; and if the fall season is favorable, it will grow sufficiently to furnish good fall grazing. Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

HUNGARIAN GRASS—A valuable forage grass, both because of its foliage and its nutritious seeds; early, resists drought and does well on light soils. Lb., 15c.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—This is one of the most common and useful of grasses, especially valuable for lawns and permanent pastures; fancy clean. Lb., 25c.

WHITE CLOVER—Grows naturally in pastures, in almost any soil and situation, but thrives best in damp locations. It is indispensable for parks and lawns, making a very firm sod. Lb., 35c.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED—Cont'd

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—A valuable variety, thriving in any soil, and yielding early and abundant crops. Lb., 20c; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

RED CLOVER—This species is regarded as by far the most important of the whole genus for the practical purposes of agriculture, being valuable not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties on the soil. As a forage plant it makes an excellent quality of hay. Lb., 20c.

PEARL MILLET—When this plant first comes up the stems are prostrate, but assume an upright position when 2 feet long. Stock eat it with avidity. It can be cut three or four times, spreading and growing rapidly after cutting. It is fully equal to sweet corn for fodder, and will field five times the quantity on the same ground. Sow in drills, dropping about two or three seeds 2 feet apart, as plenty of room is required for its growth. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

CRIMSON CLOVER—Most valuable crop for green manuring, soiling, hay, pasture and ensilage. It is an annual and must be sown every year. Improves worn-out and poor soils and is the cheapest and best fertilizer. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

BERMUDA GRASS—For dry seasons this grass is without a rival. It is of more than average value in nutritious and flesh-forming properties, and, as a summer pasture, it ought to be grown more extensively. It will continue growing during the hottest months of summer, and that even during continued drought, when no other grass or fodder plant possesses even the appearance of vitality. Lb., 75c.

MESQUIT, OR MUSKIT—This is a favorite grass along the coast north of San Francisco, and into Washington. It will grow in the interior valleys, but is more liable to "bunch," hence is less desirable. It is cut and cured, but neither in this condition nor used green can it be considered a first-class forage plant. Seemingly it fills a place that cannot be filled by any other grass. In most instances, the mere harrowing of the soil is all the preparation needed before sowing the seed, which is very fine and quite light. Sow 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

OAT GRASS, OR TALL MEADOW—(*Avena elatior*)—Recommended for mixtures for permanent pastures in dry, gravelly soils; produces an abundant supply of foliage, and is valuable on account of its early and luxuriant growth. Forty pounds will sow an acre. Lb., 25c.

HUNGARIAN, OR AWNLESS BROME GRASS—(*Bromus inermis*)—Will stand long droughts and produce heavy crops in dry sections where other grasses would perish. Has also proven one of the hardiest grasses. Especially desirable for permanent pastures. Succeeds in a wider range of temperature than any other grass. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

TURKESTAN ALFALFA (True)—This variety, imported from Turkestan, has for the past few years withstood the drought of summer and cold, dry winters, both North and South, better than ordinary alfalfa, giving two crops in the most northerly latitude, where the other would winter-kill. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

ALFALFA—A perennial forage plant, and when once properly seeded in suitable soil, will produce fine crops for several years. It has a remarkably strong growth, roots penetrating the ground to a great depth. Lb., 20c. Write for special quotations on quantities.

FRUIT AND NUT SEEDS

It is of the utmost importance that Nut and Fruit Tree Seeds be fresh. They should be carefully preserved, that the kernel will not dry or show a wrinkled appearance when the hull is cracked. However cheap the seeds, hereafter named, may be purchased, they will be found very dear for seed if not really fresh. Hence our advice to our customers is, to satisfy themselves in the first place that the seed is fresh, and pay a liberal but not an extravagant price.

APPLE, PEAR AND QUINCE—Seeds should be soaked in tepid water for three days, the water changed each day, or soaked in cold water for eight or nine days, then sow lightly in drills two feet apart. The soil should be light, deeply and thoroughly tilled, and care taken not to allow it to become dry. The Quince is usually propagated from cuttings, and this we consider the preferable method, on account of time gained, and because of the expense of the seeds.

CHERRY, PLUM, PEACH, APPLE, ETC.—

Layers may be four to six deep. Keep con- placed on the ground in a sunny exposure. Sprinkle over each layer a coating of sand. Layers may be four to six deep. Keep constantly moist. As the young plants appear above ground they should be carefully removed and planted in nursery rows two or three feet apart. A cloudy day is most suitable for this work.

Persons desiring fruit pits should notify their seedman early in the season, that he may be enabled to secure and preserve them in a proper manner.

Apple	lb..	\$0.75
Cherry Mazard	lb..	.60
Pear	oz., 20c; lb..	1.50
Plum, Myrobolan	lb..	.75
Seedling Peach Pits	100 lbs..	2.00
Almond, Hardshell	lb..	.15
Walnuts, Softshell	lb..	.25
Currants, Red Mixed	oz..	.40
Gooseberry, Mixed	oz..	1.00
Raspberry, Red	oz..	.40

If ordered by mail, add 10c per pound for postage.

MISCELLANEOUS AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

KAFFIR CORN



Teosinte.

This variety of Sorghum forms low, stocky and perfectly erect plants, which produce 2 to 4 heads of grain on a single stalk, and mature about the middle of October. The seed heads grow from 10 to 12 inches long, and good land will produce a crop of 50 to 60 bushels per acre. It resists drought like most Sorghums, and will yield a paying crop of grain and stalks even in dry seasons in which corn has utterly failed on the same lands. The stalks grow from 5 to 6 feet high, and are excellent fodder, much relished by horses, mules and cattle. The seed heads are also greedily eaten by all farm animals. When the stalks are cut down to the ground, two or more new shoots will spring up and continue growing until checked by the frost. It is safe to plant in any latitude where Minnesota Amber Cane grows, and is cultivated like Indian Corn. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.



Kaffir Corn.

TEOSINTE

REANA LUXURIANS—This gigantic gramineae of Central America resembles Indian Corn. It produces a great number of shoots, growing twelve feet high, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. In the North a single seed will make from twelve to fifteen stalks. It surpasses either corn or sorghum as a soiling or fodder plant. Planted three feet apart, it will cover the ground by autumn with only ordinary culture. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Single heads measure 12 to 22 inches in diameter, and contain an immense quantity of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry dealers who have tried it, as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. The stalks, when dry, make a good hot fire, while the seed heads, with the seed in, make a better fire than hard coal. Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

PEANUTS

The Peanut thrives and produces best on a light, sandy, tolerably fertile soil, with good clay subsoil. It possesses a long tap-root, which extends deep into the earth, drawing thence the nutriment which is beyond the reach of many of our cultivated crops. The soil should be deep and mellow, and well broken up so as to be ready for planting soon after frosts are over. April is a suitable time. They may be planted in the pod, or shelled, two in a hill; it is best to drop about four in a hill on a level ground, the rows being laid off $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and the hills 2 feet asunder; cover them 2 or 3 inches. When they come up, thin them to 2 in a hill, and if there be any vacancy, transplant. Lb., 15c.

SUGAR CANE

EARLY AMBER—This is by far the best variety for sugar, as it matures quickly, and has been cultivated as far north as St. Paul, Minnesota. The seed is valuable, also, as food for horses and cattle, and is greedily eaten by poultry, increasing the egg production. For ensilage or fodder it possesses important advantages. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

VETCHES

Vetches are grown for a forage crop. They can be cheaply raised, fed green, cured, or ensilaged. In Scotland and England they are grown largely for this purpose, and where land is not adapted to hay, or is expensive, or pasturage is poor or costly, it will pay to grow Vetches as a forage crop. Spring Vetches, per lb., 10c; Sand or Hairy Vetch, per lb., 20c. Write for prices on larger quantities.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

A well-known vegetable, is produced from tubers resembling potatoes. It makes an excellent food for stock. Flourishes in light, rich soil, and resists any degree of cold incident to the United States. They are planted like potatoes, and as early as the ground will permit, until May. They can remain in the ground all winter, as frost does not hurt them. They yield heavily, from 500 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Price on application.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

A forage plant of highest value. It can be sown in April for an early crop, and for fall crop in July and September, and still later further south. It is sown broadcast 6 lbs. to the acre, but is better drilled. In a few weeks from the time of sowing, sheep, hogs or cattle can be turned on it; all reports agree that they gain weight faster on this than any other fodder, as it can be sown after other crops are off; the gain in fodder is secured at a nominal cost. Per lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

COW PEAS

This Pea belongs properly to the bean family. It is becoming known as a highly valuable fodder and fertilizing crop. It requires a full season to mature in, and can probably be grown as a second crop after wheat in the North. If desired, the pods may be harvested for the grain, and the plants plowed under to fertilize the soil. The seed or grain is ground and used for cattle fodder; the stalk and leaves also make excellent fodder, fed green. Poor, sandy land may be greatly improved by plowing under a crop of Cow Peas, and thus made into a fertile loam. Plant in a thoroughly pulverized soil. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow with a grain drill in drills a foot apart; if grown for fodder or the seed, plant $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown until the soil has become thoroughly warm.

WHIPPOORWILL—A favorite, early, bunch-growing variety; has brown-speckled seed, which are more easily gathered than from the vine-growing sorts. This variety is a prime favorite in the North and West, on account of its early maturity and habit of growth. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 80c.

RED RIPPER—The hardiest of all the Vine Peas, and on this account can be sown earlier. In Georgia it is claimed that the seed will lay in the ground all winter, and come up in the spring from self-sown seed. This seed is of a beautiful dark red color, very prolific in yield of seed and growth of vines, and should be more largely grown. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 80c. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Australian Salt Bush

(*Atriplex Semibaccata*)

Is the Best Forage Plant for Arid and Alkali Soils

In the semi-desert regions of the South and West many acres of waste lands have been reclaimed and made profitable through the agency of this plant. It grows on lands that will produce no other vegetation, providing from twenty to thirty tons of green, nutritious food per acre. Specially adapted to the unirrigated lands of the arid and semi-arid regions of the West and to all regions where there is a deficiency of rainfall.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH has been for many years the mainstay of herdsmen on the great interior sheep and cattle ranges of Australia. In the semi-desert of Australia, South Africa, and on the alkali lands of Western America, where irrigation is impracticable, it thrives and produces large crops. It flourishes where grasses and other forage plants will not grow, furnishing enormous quantities of nutritive food for stock. It may be sown among our native grasses, and when so used increases the appetite and improves the condition of grazing animals.

DIRECTIONS.

On Alkali Soils.—Sow in October, or after cold rains are past and the soil has become warmer, and simply press the seed into the soil, but do not cover it. A light roller or other implement may be used.

On Arid Lands.—Sow at same time as above, but instead of pressing the seed into the soil, cover it lightly.

To facilitate the even distribution of the seed, mix it with sand or ashes to the extent of ten times its weight.

Plants may be grown by sowing the seed in boxes or garden bed, covering lightly. When five inches high, pinch off the tops and transplant where desired in rows three to four feet apart, and five to six feet between rows. If soil is dry supply a little water and "firm" the young plant in the soil. Lb., \$1.00, Postpaid.

SPELTZ or EMMER

A valuable substitute for oats and barley. It outyields oats, barley, wheat, etc., in bushels per acre and is superior to oats and barley for feed. A sure cropper and does not lodge, shell or waste; no rust, no smut; dry weather affects it but little. The grain is sometimes used as wheat flour, but has been used mainly for feed. The heads resemble wheat very much. Lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

We can Also supply the following Farm and Agricultural Seeds



WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES



NEW VELVET BEANS

NILES FIELD PEAS

WILD RICE

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

SILVER HULL BUCKWHEAT

EGYPTIAN CORN, WHITE

EGYPTIAN CORN, BROWN

GERMAN MILLET

SIBERIAN MILLET

JERUSALEM CORN

SEED POTATOES

EARLY OHIO

OREGON BURBANK

SALINAS BURBANK

GARNET CHILI

EARLY ROSE

CANARY BIRD SEED

Canarylb..\$0.10
Rapelb.. .10
Sunflowerlb.. .10

Hemplb..\$0.10
Lettuce Seed, for birdslb.. .25

Write for Special Quotations on Quantities.

Trumbull & Beebe's High Grade Field Corn

If ordered by mail, add 10 cents per pound for postage.

NEW GOLDEN BEAUTY—This fine variety produces a large, broad-grained yellow corn; ears of good size, cobs small. Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

EARLY EIGHT ROWED CANADA FLINT—This standard Flint Corn is the earliest of all. It is a safe corn to plant where the season is short. It will mature in eighty-five days of good corn weather. Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

IMPROVED LEAMING—A medium early yellow variety; large, slightly tapering ears, deep grain, and medium-sized red cob. In favorable years there is much uniformity of both kernels and ears. Its numerous broad leaves not only encourage a healthy development, but make it a valuable variety for feeding. Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

KING PHILLIP—A red flint variety, very early; usually matures three months after planting. Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

HICKORY KING—This variety is entirely distinct from all others, having the largest grain with the smallest cob ever introduced in a White Corn. It yields greater, and is unquestionably the most productive and largest grained White Field Corn in cultivation. Stalks bear two good ears each, and occasionally three; it never has barren stalks. Pkt., 5c; lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL—Produces stout thick stalks; strong grower, enormously productive. Pkt., 5c; lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Australian Tree Seeds

BLUE GUM AND ITS CULTURE (*Eucalyptus Globulus*)—The popularity of the Blue Gum continues; no doubt now exists as to its value. Millions of this tree have been planted in this State. Except in the more northerly counties, where the climate is rather severe, it succeeds admirably, adapting itself to any kind of soil, and growing with astonishing rapidity. For fuel and manufacturing it is alike invaluable. There are thousands of acres which might be profitably used in growing this tree; and so cheap are the young trees and seeds at the present time, that they come within the reach of those in the most humble circumstances. An ounce numbers 3,000 seeds, which may be had for 50 cents. This, if handled according to the directions which follow, will produce 2,000 trees; or young trees, ranking in size from 6 to 15 inches, suitable for planting out on a large scale, may be had at from \$15 to \$25 per 1,000. But few, if any, opportunities present themselves for the investment of a small or large capital—so sure to pay a handsome profit—as the culture of the Blue Gum in California.

CULTURE—Make boxes about 2 feet by 16 inches wide, and from 3 to 4 inches deep, making small holes in the bottom for drainage; fill up to within half an inch of the top with fine alluvial soil, moderately rich; smooth the surface, sprinkle the seed evenly over it, and cover with an eighth of an inch of soil composed of half sand. To attain the best results, the boxes should be placed in a "cold frame," described elsewhere. If sown in summer, the glass should be shaded by a coating of whitewash or light muslin. In the absence of glass make a frame of boards, with a movable cover made of laths, nailed from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart, under which place the boxes. Water will be needed daily if the weather is warm and little moisture in the atmosphere, and should be applied with a fine sprinkler. Seed will germinate in from 8 to 14 days. When plants are about 2 inches high, begin to "harden them" by allowing air, increasing from time to time until they have become hardy enough to withstand the hot sun of the day and the cool air of the night. When 6 inches or more high, they may be transplanted to a temporary or permanent place, care being taken to remove the plants with some earth attached to the roots, at least not to allow the roots to be exposed to the atmosphere. For forest culture the young trees should be planted from 8 to 12 feet apart each way, and between the rows should be cultivated for two years, when they will be strong enough in trunk and root to care for themselves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; lb., \$5.00.

EUCALYPTUS AMYGDALINA—This species yields more oil than any other hitherto tested, and therefore is largely chosen for distillation; it is also one of the best for subduing malaria in fever regions, although it does not grow with the same ease and rapidity as *E. Globulus*. The wood is well adapted for shingles, rails, planks, etc. Oz., \$1.00.

EUCALYPTUS ROSTRATA—The Red Gum of Victoria and South Australia. The timber of this variety is of great value on account of its endurance, being extensively used by shipbuilders. The tree attains a height of fully 100 feet. Oz., 75c.

EUCALYPTUS GONIOCALYX—A large tree, the wood of which resembles in many respects that of *E. Globulus*. For some purposes a valuable timber. Oz., \$1.00.

EUCALYPTUS MARGINATA—The Jarrah or Mahogany tree of Southwest Australia, famed for its indestructible wood, which is not attacked by the teredo. Oz., \$1.00.

EUCALYPTUS OBLIQUA—(Stringybark)—This tree attains great dimensions, the wood of which is used for rails, shingles, and any other rough wood work. Oz., \$1.00.

EUCALYPTUS PANICULATA—The White Ironbark tree of New South Wales. Oz., \$1.00.

EUCALYPTUS LEUCOXYLON—The ordinary Ironbark of Victoria and New South Wales. It attains a height of 100 feet, and supplies a valuable timber, possessing great strength and hardness. Oz., \$1.00.

EUCALYPTUS ROBUSTA (Swamp Mahogany)—Thrives best on low grounds, especially near the sea coast; timber strong and durable. Oz., \$1.00.

ACACIA DECURRENS (Black Wattle)—Oz., 40c.

ACACIA MOLLISSIMA (Silver Wattle)—Oz., 40c.

ACACIA PYCNANTHA (Golden Wattle)—Oz., 40c.

ACACIA MELANOXYLON—The well-known Blackwood of Australia. In irrigated valleys of deep soil, this tree will grow 80 feet in height. The wood is very valuable for furniture, boat building, casks, and numerous other purposes. Oz., 50c.

ACACIA LOPHANTHA—One of the most rapidly growing plants. For desolate places, especially in desert tracts, it is of great importance, quickly affording shade, shelter and a copious vegetation. Cattle browse on the leaves. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

NATIVE CALIFORNIA TREE SEEDS

The Native Evergreens of California are unsurpassed by those of any other part of the world, on account of their gracefulness, majesty and rapidity of growth, and should be more generally cultivated. When any of the following seeds are ordered in quantity a liberal reduction will be made.

ABIES DOUGLASSI (Douglas' Spruce)—A fine, rapid-growing tree, with dark green foliage. Oz., 30c.

ABIES MENZIESII (Menzies' Spruce)—Slow, but large growth, pyramidal, thickly branched and silvery in appearance; stiff, prickly leaves. Oz., 50c.

ABIES MERTENSIANA (Hemlock Spruce)—This species is largely found in Northern California and Oregon, growing in height from 150 to 200 feet. Its foliage is very dense and compact and remarkably graceful. Oz., 60c; lb., \$6.00.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA (Lawson Cypress)—A very graceful tree, with a fine feathery foliage, which is of a bluish green color. Oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.

LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS—A rare and beautiful pine, forming a large tree from 80 to 100 feet in height, with large, spreading branches. Oz., 40c; lb., \$3.50.

PINUS FREMONTIANA—This species forms a small tree, growing from 20 to 25 feet in height, found principally along the sides and summits of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

PINUS JEFFREYI—A noble tree, with bluish green foliage, hardy and very valuable. Oz., 30c; lb., \$3.00.

PINUS LAMBERTIANA (Sugar Pine)—A hardy tree, of gigantic dimensions, from 250 to 300 feet high, and from fifteen to twenty feet thick, with light brown, smooth bark; found on both slopes of the Sierras. The wood is like that of the White Pine. Oz., 20c; lb., \$2.50.

PINUS PONDEROSA—A fine, vigorous tree of rapid growth, attaining the height of 100 feet; the leaves are very long and of a silvery green color. Oz., 30c; lb., \$3.00.

PINUS SABINIANA (Sabine's Nut Pine)—A large, magnificent tree, valuable for landscape effect; long, drooping leaves of a silvery gray color. Oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

SCHINUS MOLLE (Pepper Tree)—A well-known tree with handsome fern-like drooping foliage. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

SEQUOIA GIGANTEA (Wellingtonia Gigantea)—The mammoth tree of California. This is the largest tree known to exist on the American continent. The bark is from one to two feet thick. One of the largest trees (the so-called Grizzly Giant of the Mariposa Grove), is 93 feet in circumference at the ground. Oz., 75c.

SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS—Usually known as the Redwood. The most valuable timber of the California forests. From 200 to 250 feet high, and from 8 to 12 feet in diameter. The wood is of a rich brownish red, light, but very strong and durable, making excellent timber; hardy. Oz., 30c; lb., \$3.00.

MONTEREY PINE—*Pinus Insignis*.

The Monterey Pine is another of our valuable native Evergreens. It is dignified in its appearance, and has won, as it deserves, a prominent place among them. It is cultivated solely as an ornamental tree, and, if planted in the right location, adds majesty to its native beauty. It should never be pruned, but planted where it will have plenty of room to "spread itself." Oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Culture—Same as Monterey Cypress, except that the bottom soil in the seed boxes should be rather stiff, and that the seed should not be soaked before planting. Seed germinates in about three weeks.

MONTEREY CYPRESS.

Cupressus Macrocarpa.

None of our native California trees have thus far attained so much popularity as the Monterey Cypress. Indeed, more of these trees have been planted than all other native trees combined, it being largely used for hedges and breakwinds, and thousands of the trees are annually planted for these purposes. But as an ornamental evergreen tree it has few equals. It is tolerably hardy and adapts itself to almost any kind of soil, situation or method of culture. It may be pruned with impunity, and its growth shaped to suit any taste. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

Culture—Soil for bottom and top same as used for Blue Gum. Use boxes of the same size. They should be started in "hot beds," described elsewhere. If these are not obtainable, soak the seed about twelve hours in hot water, which will hasten germination, and place boxes in a "cold frame," such as is described elsewhere in this Catalogue. Seed will germinate in from two to four weeks. Treat afterwards in same manner as instructed for "Blue Gums."

ITALIAN CYPRESS—*Cupressus Pyramidales*.

The Italian Cypress is not extensively grown, yet is entitled to a high rank among our evergreens. Its slender, pyramidal shape contrasts markedly with the Monterey Cypress. Planted, as it were, accidentally over a lawn, or, as we have seen them, in groups of three to five, they are very effective. In centers of beds they are also very attractive, while for arching over gateways they are unrivaled. Their growth is slow for the first three years, afterwards tolerably rapid. Oz., 25c; lb., \$2.50.

Culture—The same as Monterey Cypress.

DECIDUOUS TREE SEEDS

ACER SACCHARINUM (Sugar Maple)—A well-known tree, possessing many valuable qualities, one of which is its sweet sap, from which large quantities of sugar are annually made. The wood is hard and firm, valuable for fuel and manufacturing purposes. A beautiful as well as a rapid-growing tree. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

ACER NEGUNDO (Box Elder)—A medium-sized tree of very rapid growth; the wood is close and fine-grained; used only as an ornamental tree. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

CATALPA SPECIOSA (Hardy Catalpa)—A most valuable tree for timber culture, of exceedingly rapid growth, and well adapted to almost all soils and locations. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA (White American Ash)—This is a noble tree and one of the most valuable; is also quite ornamental, forming a large, round head when grown as a single specimen. This species deserves the special attention of those who are growing trees for their timber. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

LOCUST (Yellow or Black)—This variety is noted for its rapid growth of hard and durable timber. It is hardy and succeeds well in many sections of the country. Lb., 40c.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA (Tulip Tree)—This is one of the most beautiful ornamental trees we possess, growing in a

conical form and producing an abundance of tulip-shaped flowers of a greenish yellow color. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00.

ULMUS AMERICANA (White Elm)—This is the largest of our native elms, often growing to the height of 80 feet. A lofty and wide-spreading tree, with a profusion of slender drooping branches. The wood is tough, being extensively used for wagon and carriage hubs. The Elm delights in a deep, rich and moist soil, and in such situations will make a rapid growth. Oz., 30c.

OSAGE ORANGE FOR HEDGES.

Directions for Sprouting—Put the seed in a tight vessel, and cover with water as hot as the hand will bear; keep the vessel warm and change the water daily for about five days; then turn off the water, but keep the seed covered with a damp cloth. The seeds should be as uniformly damp as possible by occasionally stirring and moistening the cloth, and if kept warm about ten days in all, it will begin to sprout, when it should be planted at once, in drills about 2 inches deep.

We have tried to sprout Osage Orange in boxes in the same way as Monterey Cypress, and have experienced the most satisfactory results, and now recommend this method as being simple and decidedly the most successful. Lb., 75c.

Hot Beds and Cold Frames

HOT-BEDS—The best and most certain success with seeds is obtained when they are sown in a hot-bed, as by its use the temperature and moisture can be so regulated, with a little care, that the seed cannot fail to grow and make success certain.

The hot-bed is made by taking fresh, strawy stable manure, thoroughly shaking and mixing it up together, and if some old leaves can be added, so much the better, as the hot-bed will retain its heat for a much longer period by reason of such addition. Make a bed of manure on the ground, about a foot or so larger all around than the size of the frame to be used, and about two and a half feet high. See engraving of frame (Fig. 1). Place the frame on as soon as the bed is made, and fill it with five or six inches of fine, light soil, keeping the frame closed for a few days, until the bed has become warm; then nicely level the soil, open drills of about six or eight inches apart, the depth of the same being governed by the size of the seed to be sown. From one-eighth to about three-fourths of an inch will be about the right depth for the drills; after the seeds are sown cover them lightly, shade from bright sun, and water when required. Give air as the plants progress in growth, and eventually remove the sash from the frame.

COLD FRAME—(See Fig. 2)—In the absence of material for making up a hot-bed, we would advise the use of a cold frame, which is so easy of construction and management as to be available by all.

The cold frame cannot be sown as early as the hot-bed, depending as it does on the sun's rays for its heat. Plants grown in cold frames are generally better than those raised in hot-beds. Cold frames require very little trouble or labor. Prepare a good, rich soil in sunny part of the garden; thoroughly pulverize and level the same; put on the frame and keep it closed tightly for a number of days, in order that the seed may be then sowed in drills, as advised for the hot-bed. In the management of the cold frame the frame should be kept closer than that of the hot-bed, owing to the absence of the heating materials, which the latter contains. A hand-box (See Fig. 2), which is within reach of those of the most limited means, can be advantageously used to start seeds on a small scale.

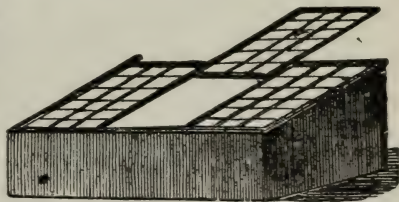


Fig. 1.

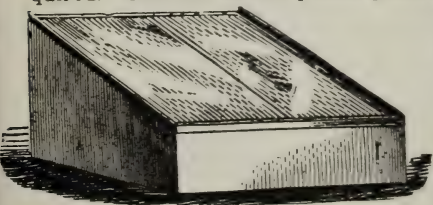


Fig. 2.



FLOWERS

WHAT THEY ARE AND
HOW TO MANAGE THEM

Plants are known and described generally as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

ANNUALS are those plants that flower and mature their seeds within a year after they are sown, and perish. This definition is in no way changed by the fact that many Annuals may be managed as Biennials, or, in other words, be sown in autumn for flowering early the following season.

TENDER ANNUALS are those that require heat, and will not vegetate in the open ground until settled warm weather.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS are those that will bear a slight frost, and may be sown in the open ground a little earlier than the tender Annuals.

HARDY ANNUALS are usually those which require no artificial heat during any period of their growth—every stage of their existence, from the time of sowing the seeds to maturity, being passed in the open ground.

BIENNIALS are those plants that flower the second and sometimes the third year after the seed is sown, and then perish.

PERENNIALS are those plants that live and generate their species for several years successively.

BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS are Tender, Half-Hardy and Hardy.

TENDER BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS, or green-house plants, are those that require artificial heat to protect them from the frost.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS are those that require a slight covering of straw or litter during the cold weather.

HARDY BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS are those that will stand the coldest winter weather without protection.

SOIL MOST SUITABLE—Perhaps the soil best adapted to a majority of plants is a light, friable loam, containing a moderate amount of vegetable matter and enough sand to render it porous; but, as it seldom happens that the amateur has a choice of soil, it is fortunate that most of them will succeed in any but such as is of an extremely dry or gravelly nature, or of a stiff, heavy, retentive quality.

MANURES—The use of strong, crude manures should be carefully avoided. In ordinary good soil an annual dressing of decomposed stable manure, dug in to the depth of about 10 inches, and thoroughly incorporated with the soil, will be all that is needed.

TIME OF SOWING—With regard to the proper time for sowing Flower Seed, much necessarily depends on the character of the season. As a general rule, **hardy** kinds may be sown in the open ground during February and March; **half-hardy** during the latter part of March and the first week of April, and **tender** after the middle of April.

EARLY FLOWERS—The best method to obtain early flowers is to sow seed of the most desirable tender and half-hardy species in pots early in March. If kept in a warm greenhouse or window, or plunged into a moderate hot-bed, they will be ready to transplant in the open ground early in May. The season of blooming will be fully three weeks earlier thereby.

MODE OF SOWING—Seeds may be sown in patches among the border plants, in rows or groups where they are to remain, or in a nursery bed, and afterwards transplanted. As a general rule the surface soil should be rather dry than otherwise at the time of sowing; the operation should not be undertaken when the ground is very wet, especially at an early period of spring.

THE DEPTH at which seeds should be sown will vary with their size. Large seeds should be sown about half an inch deep; medium-sized seeds, such as Balsams, Convolvulus, or Thunbergia, about a quarter of an inch deep; while such as are very small require to be sown on the actual surface, a slight pressure being then sufficient to imbed them to a proper depth. If sown too deep they are longer in germinating, and the smaller ones are liable to decay, through want of strength to open the pores of the earth. In the absence of rain, water the seeds occasionally from a very fine rose watering pot.

TRUMBULL & BEEBE'S

Grand Prize Collection of Flower Seeds

All Flower Seeds Sent Free by Mail on Receipt of Price.

We recommend the use of the "Cold Frame," described and illustrated elsewhere, for starting flower and some of the more tender vegetable seeds; or, if not convenient, boxes or pots will answer if placed in a sheltered position. These can be tended with little trouble, and in them can be grown plants which will be in excellent condition to set out after the heavy rains have ceased. To one who has had little experience in growing flowers, we would suggest that you try a few kinds first. One season's practical experience will be worth more than a large volume of theory.

The following collections are put up by us for the convenience of purchasers who may prefer to leave the selection to us. They comprise the choicest and most beautiful favorites of the garden, and are adapted to supply an abundant succession of brilliant blossoms throughout the summer.

12 Packets Hardy Annual Flower Seeds....	\$0.50
25 Packets Hardy Annual Flower Seeds.....	1.00
12 Packets Choice Annual Flower Seeds.....	1.00
25 Packets Choice Annual Flower Seeds.....	2.00
10 Packets Select Perennial Flower Seeds.....	.50
20 Packets Select Perennial Flower Seeds.....	1.00
50 Packets Flower Seeds, including Annuals and Perennials that flower the first season, for \$2.50, or 100 packets for	4.00

ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA

Mountain Fringe, or Allegheny Vine.

An attractive and beautiful hardy biennial climber, flowering the first season; clusters of small rosy-lilac flowers and pale green, feathery foliage; 15 feet. Pkt., 5c.

AGERATUM

Very fine, half-hardy annuals, for growing in masses, or as single plants; also excellent for bouquets and cut flowers; continuing in full bloom till frost; the flowers are produced in clusters. Grows well in any soil.

Imperial Dwarf, Blue—Pkt., 5c. Imperial Dwarf, White—Pkt., 5c

ALYSSUM

The delicate honey-like fragrance of the flowers of this little plant, so much prized in bouquets, baskets and design work, renders it most unlikely that this old favorite will ever be cast aside. Easy culture. Blossoms all summer.

SWEET ALYSSUM—The well-known white variety; very sweet; 1 foot. Pkt., 5c.

LITTLE GEM, or CARPET OF SNOW—Of dwarf, compact habit, 4 to 6 inches in height, each plant covering a circle 15 to 30 inches in diameter. It begins to bloom when quite small, and the plants are a solid mass of white from spring until late in autumn. Pkt., 5c.

GOLDEN SAXATILE—A hardy Sweet Alyssum. Flowers brilliant golden yellow, completely hiding the foliage. Plants about 1 foot high. Showy for borders and beds. Pkt., 5c.

AMARANTHUS

Remarkably handsome foliage and interesting flowers, producing a striking effect in the border as a background or as a center of beds. Seed may be sown in the open border, or in a hot-bed; transplant about the first week in June. Produces the most attractive and brilliant foliage upon poor soil. Transplant to 20 inches. Half-hardy annual.



Antirrhinum (Snapdragon).

AMARANTHUS ABYSSINICUS—Splendid for specimens, also for large groups. Pkt., 5c.

AMARANTHUS—Continued.

CAUDATUS (Love Lies Bleeding)—Red flowers in long drooping spikes or racemes; very showy. Pkt., 5c.

AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR (Joseph's Coat)—Pkt., 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM—Snapdragon.

For summer flower beds and borders these half-hardy perennials are very showy, and flower from seed the first season. They grow 2 to 3 feet high, and are masses of flowers.

Tall Mixed Colors—Pkt., 5c.

Choice Striped Varieties, Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Tom Thumb Varieties, Mixed—Growing only 1 foot high. Pkt., 5c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

A most desirable, hardy perennial border plant. It forms large clumps, blooms early, long and abundantly, useful for cutting and elegant in habit. Sow seed in the open ground in spring, preferably where the plants are to grow, and thin to about a foot apart. They may also be sown in the fall for flowering the following season. Fine mixed varieties. Pkt., 10c.

**ARCTOTIS GRANDIS—African Lilac Daisy.**

A remarkably handsome new annual from Southwest Africa, growing luxuriantly and forming profusely branched bushes of 2 to 2½ feet in height and breadth. The leaves are soft and whitish. Its flower-heads, borne on long stems, are from 2½ to 3 inches across; the ray florets being pure white on the upper surface, reverse of petals pale lilac. Under the influence of bright sunlight the flowers spread out almost flat, and the pure white of the ray florets contrasts beautifully to the light blue disk with its slightly projecting white stamens, a lovely combination of colors. Being of very easy culture, the plants produce their splendid flowers most abundantly and in constant succession from early Summer to Autumn. Pkt., 10c.

ASTERS.

This splendid class of plants is not only one of the most popular but also one of the most effective of our garden favorites, producing in profusion flowers in which richness and variety of color are combined with the most perfect and beautiful form. Indispensable in every garden or pleasure ground where autumnal display is desired. For flower beds and mixed borders they are unrivaled.

COMET—A beautiful class, forming fine, regular pyramids 12 to 15 inches high, covered

with large double flowers. In shape they resemble a large-flowered Japanese Chrysanthemum, the petals being long and twisted or curled, and wavy. The color is a lovely delicate pink bordered with white. Pkt., 10c.

CROWN OF COCARDEAU—Central petals of purest white, making a striking contrast to the large, brilliantly colored outer petals. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

DWARF, GERMAN—Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM—Immense flowers; free bloomer. Pkt., 10c.

GIANT BRANCHING—These Asters are of great value, both for garden decorations and for cutting; the flowers are large, 4 inches across, very double and of purest colors, and are borne on unusually long stems. The fact that they bloom so late, commencing about the first of September and continuing until killed by the frost, renders these Asters of exceptional value. (See Cut.)

Crimson	Pkt., 10c
Lavender	Pkt., 10c
Pink	Pkt., 10c
Purple	Pkt., 10c
White	Pkt., 10c
Mixed, per oz., \$1.00	Pkt., 10c



Giant Branching Aster.

ASTERS—Cont'd

QUEEN OF THE MARKET—The best early Aster, usually in full bloom two weeks before most other sorts begin to blossom. Of graceful, spreading habit. Height, 1½ feet.

White Pkt., 10c
Crimson. Pkt., 10c
Rose. Pkt., 10c
Dark Blue Pkt., 10c
Mixed, per oz., \$1.00. Pkt., 10c

PAEONY-FLOWERED PERFECTION—One of the very best; flowers large and double. Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

VICTORIA—Flowers very large and perfectly double, of globular shape, fine pyramidal form. All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c.

WASHINGTON—One of the finest and largest varieties in cultivation. Well-grown flowers measuring 5 inches in diameter. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM OR LADY SLIPPER



Balsam

The Balsam is one of the most beautiful garden flowers, and has long been a general favorite. To have them in the greatest perfection, prepare the soil rich and deep, and any extra care in culture will be amply repaid. Sow the seed in a hot-bed or frames, or in the open ground after the season becomes warm and settled; they transplant easily. Set the plants 12 inches apart; they look best in groups of three, five or more plants, or in fancy beds. Tender annual.
Double, all colors mixed. Pkt., 10c
Double Camellia Flowered mixed. . . . Pkt., 10c

BELLIS—Double Daisy.

Beautiful double flowers that appear in early spring if plants are slightly protected over winter. Blossoms also very early from spring-sown seed, as plants bloom when but two to three inches high. If given a cool, moist, shady location, will bloom all summer. As pot plants they are charming and will bloom freely all winter, as they delight in cold weather.

SNOWBALL—A large and very double pure white daisy. Flowers on long stems. Excellent for cutting. Pkt., 10c.

LONGFELLOW—A fine large double flower. Rose pink. Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE—Finest mixed, yielding a large percentage of double flowers. Pkt., 10c.

BEGONIA

A remarkably popular class of pot plants, generally of easy culture. New varieties are produced from seed.

TUBEROUS—Single, mixed. Pkt., 25c.
" —Double, mixed. Pkt., 50c.

BRACHYCOME—Swan River Daisy.

A graceful Cineraria-like flower. Plants bloom quickly from seed and remain in bloom a long time. Plants grow from six to eight inches high, and are fine for edgings, as their blossoms are profusely borne and are pretty and attractive; also a fine basket plant for the house. Mixed, blue and white. Pkt., 5c.

CALCEOLARIA HYBRIDA

Showy, free-flowering pot plants for winter and spring bloom in the house or conservatory, growing twelve to eighteen inches in height. The plants are literally covered with a mass of curiously shaped, pocket-like flowers for a period of three months at a time in the early spring. The colors and markings are wonderfully rich and varied, including soft, velvety shades of crimson, maroon, brown, and yellow, heavily tigered and blotched with deeper shadings.



Calceolaria.

CALCEOLARIA HYBRIDA GRANDI-

FLORA—Flowers of immense size; seed saved from richest specimens. Pkt., 25c.

CALCEOLARIA—New Tiger Striped—This strain will be found without a peer. Composed of the most brilliant colors of the tigered, mottled, striped and spotted varieties that we know of. Pkt., 25c.



Annual Calliopsis Mixed.

CALLIOPSIS (Coreopsis)

This is another of the garden's great forces in yellow, strengthened with rich red-maroons and browns. Sow in the open ground, and in thinning or transplanting give the plants plenty of room to spread. Their tall, slender habit makes staking and tying necessary. All are fine for cutting.

ANNUAL CALLIOPSIS MIXED—Composed of yellow, brown, and yellow with brown eye. Pkt., 5c.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA—The flowers of this charming hardy perennial are borne on long stems, are of a lovely bright, golden yellow color, remain in perfection a long time when cut. Pkt., 10c.

GOLDEN WAVE—Bushy plants, with bright golden flowers, two inches across, each distinctly marked with dark brown center. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

CALENDULA—Pot Marigold.

Very handsome, free-flowering plants, producing a fine effect in beds and borders; succeeds in any garden soil.

ORANGE PRINCE—The color is a rich dark orange, decidedly striking. Pkt., 5c.

METEOR—Light golden yellow, striped with orange. Pkt., 5c.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER—Climber

The popular name of this pretty climbing yellow annual alludes to the supposed resemblance of the flower to a bird with its wings expanded, the spur of the calyx representing the head, and the two upper petals the wings; blooms from June to October. Pkt., 10c.



Coreopsis Lanceolata.

CARNATIONS



Chabaud's Everblooming Carnation.

A magnificent class of popular favorites, most of them deliciously fragrant, and with colors extremely rich and beautiful. The seed we offer may be relied upon as being the finest, having been selected expressly for us from some of the best collections. Hardy perennials.

CHABAUD'S EVERBLOOMING—Raised by a famous French specialist. Blooms in five months after being sown, and continues to flower in the greatest profusion indefinitely. Mixed colors. (See cut.) Pkt., 25c.

FINE DOUBLE MIXED—Saved from fine flowers. Pkt., 10c.

MARGUERITE CARNATIONS IMPROVED.

A magnificent class of Carnations that will bloom in four months after sowing the seed. They are without exception the most abundant bloomers of all the "Pinks." The flowers are of brilliant colors, ranging through many beautiful shades of reds, pinks, whites, variegated, etc. Of perfect form and large size, and what is of especial value, the calyx never bursts. Those sown in spring commence flowering in early summer and continue to bloom most abundantly until checked by frost. The plants are dwarf, much branched, compact and robust in habit. Pkt., 15c; two pkts, 25c.

**CARNATION PLANTS,
EVERYONE A PRIZE WINNER**

SEE INDEX

CANDYTUFT

All the Candytufts are of easy culture, thriving in almost any soil or situation, and deserve to be cultivated extensively in every flower garden. They grow about 1 foot in height. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain, and thin to 5 or 6 inches apart; they form fine masses of bloom and are very fine for cut flowers. Hardy annuals.

CARMINE—Produces a mass of vivid carmine blooms. Pkt., 10c.

GIANT EMPRESS—A beautiful variety, producing large trusses of pure white pyramidal-shaped flowers; very effective. Pkt., 10c.

PURPLE—Pkt., 5c.

WHITE ROCKET—Pkt., 5c.

CANDYTUFT—Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.



Candytuft, Giant Empress.

CAMPANULA—Canterbury Bell.

The Campanulas are, without exception, some of the finest of garden plants for decoration in the conservatory, greenhouse and flower garden.

CAMPANULA—Single, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CAMPANULA—Double, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CAMPANULA—"Cup and Saucer"—A comparatively new race of "Canterbury Bells." The flowers are large, of beautiful colors, resembling in shape somewhat a cup and saucer. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

• CANNAS—Indian Shot.

A magnificent genus of stately plants, remarkable for their large and handsome foliage. The seed should be soaked in hot water twelve hours before sowing. The tubers should be preserved in a cool, dry place during the winter. Perennial.

CROZY'S LARGE MIXED—Pkt., 5c.



Campanula—"Cup and Saucer."

CENTAUREA

Bachelor's Button—Corn Flower, Blue Bottle.

An old favorite hardy annual known by various popular names. There are several different varieties, some of which are valuable for their pretty foliage, which makes them desirable for edgings to flower beds. Others are grown for their flowers.

CENTAUREA CYANUS—Corn Flower, or Bachelor's Button.

Fine border plant, growing freely in almost any garden soil, and producing a handsome flower, which, in gravelly soil, sports into various shades of color. Hardy annual.

CENTAUREA CYANUS (Emperor William)
—Dark blue. Pkt., 5c.

CENTAUREA CYANUS—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.



It takes Good Grass Seed to make a
Good Lawn,
Our seed is unsurpassed.

CENTAUREA—Continued.

CENTAUREA CANDIDISSIMA—Fine ornamental plant of great beauty; silvery white, deep cut foliage. One of the finest foliage plants in cultivation, and extensively grown. Half-hardy perennials. Pkt., 10c.

CENTAUREA MARGARITA—Pure white, 2½ inches across, exquisitely laciniated and delightfully scented; forms stocky, well-budded little bushes. A garden treasure. Pkt., 10c.

CENTAUREA—Imperialis.

This is the most beautiful flower of recent introduction. Each plant produces scores of flowers, borne on long, wiry stems, exceedingly graceful and deliciously fragrant. Pkt., 10c.



Corn Flower.

CENTAUREA ODORATA CHAMELEON—Yellow and rose, very fragrant. Pkt., 10c.

CENTAUREA AMERICANA—Fine large lilac-purple flowers. Pkt., 10c.



Centaurea Candidissima.

CELOSIA—Coxcomb.

Coxcomb.

Very attractive and showy annual, producing massive heads of rich shades of crimson and yellow flowers. Does best started in a hotbed and transplanted into very rich soil after warm weather has set in. Set the plants a foot or more apart. Tender annuals.

GLASGOW PRIZE—A variety producing large blooms of dark crimson. Pkt., 10c.

Fine mixture of colors.....Pkt., 5c



Centaurea Margarita.

SEE

Luthur Burbank's
introductions
in the front part
of this book

Superior to Twine
20c per pound

R A F F I A

For Budding and
Tying Plants

TREE LABELS—Iron Wired, 3¼ inch, \$1.15 per 1,000. Copper Wire, 3½ inch, \$1.50 per 1,000

POT LABELS—Painted, 4-in., \$1.00 per 1,000. Painted, 5-in., \$1.35 per 1,000. Painted, 6-in., \$1.65 per 1,000.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The Annual Chrysanthemums, when well grown, are very showy and effective plants. Many of the new varieties are very handsome and ornamental. All of them should be set in rich ground and from one to two feet apart. These Annual Chrysanthemums should not be confounded with the large Japanese sorts, which are perennial.



Chrysanthemum Marguerite.



Chrysanthemum Eclipse.



Cineraria.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MARGUERITE, OR

PARIS DAISY—Elegant bushy plant, one to two feet high. Blooms all summer in the garden, and fine for winter flowering. Flowers white, star-shaped. (See cut.) Pkt., 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM ECLIPSE — A very showy variety; the flowers are pure golden yellow with a purplish scarlet ring or center on the ray florets, the disk being dark brown. (See cut.) Pkt., 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Fine mixture of annual varieties. Pkt., 5c.

CLIANTHUS DAMPIERII

Australian Glory Pea.

One of the most beautiful plants in cultivation, with neat, drooping clusters of large, rich scarlet, pea-shaped flowers, each flower being marked with a large, black, cloud-like blotch. Pkt., 15c.

COBOEA SCANDENS

A fine, rapid-growing climber, having large, dark leaves, and purple, bell-shaped flowers. Seed should be started in hot-bed. A well-established plant will run from 30 to 50 feet in a season. Both flowers and foliage are beautiful, and the plant is one of the best for covering windows, arbors, etc. Perennial. Pkt., 10c.

COLEUS

A highly ornamental class of plants, with richly colored foliage of maroon, yellow, crimson, green, etc. Indispensable for ribbon or carpet bedding. Tender perennials.

HYBRIDS—Mixed. Pkt., 15c.

CINERARIA

A well-known favorite, having a range and brightness of color scarcely surpassed. Greenhouse perennial. Will do well in milder sections of California, but needs shade from the strong sun in summer, and care in winter. An excellent house plant. (See cut.)

CINERARIA HYBRIDA — Choice mixed. Pkt., 25c.

CINERARIA HYBRIDA — Choice double mixed. Pkt., 50c.



New Cosmos, Klondyke.

COSMOS

A magnificent race of plants which attain a height of five feet, and in the fall months are literally covered with flowers, which closely resemble Single Dahlias. Flowers of these new hybrids are from one to two inches in diameter, and range through all the shades of rose, purple, flesh color, and pure white. They are easily raised from seed, and bloom the first season.

COSMOS KLONDYKE—Golden yellow flowers, borne on long stems and measure from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

COSMOS—California Giant—Red. Pkt., 10c.

COSMOS—California Giant—White. Pkt., 10c.

COSMOS—California Giant—Pink. Pkt., 10c.
3 Pkts. for 25c.

CALIFORNIA GIANT—A magnificent selection, bearing flowers of mammoth size and perfect form. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

CYCLAMEN

An excellent and showy class of plants. Raised from seed, the bulbs are strong enough the second season to flow freely.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM—One of the finest; handsome foliage and flowers. Pkt., 25c.

DATURA—Trumpet Flower.

An ornamental genus of plants, and should be extensively cultivated. In large clumps they produce an excellent effect. Hardy annual. Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.



California Giant Cosmos.

DIGITALIS—Foxglove.

The Foxglove is too well known to need description. Highly ornamental for general flower garden purposes, and may be introduced into the shrubbery with fine effect, as their tall, spire-like spikes, crowned with large thimble or bell-shaped flowers, will contrast finely with the green foliage of the shrubs. Hardy biennials. Mixed varieties. Pkt., 5c.

DAHLIA

A noble autumn flowering plant. The seed offered by us has been saved from one of the best prize collections. Half-hardy perennials.

DAHLIA, SINGLE—Many of the varieties of these Single Dahlias are exceedingly beautiful. Pkt., 10c.

DAHLIA, DOUBLE—All colors, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CACTUS—A new class of broad-petaled double flowers, esteemed by many the finest of all. Pkt., 10c.

DIANTHUS.

Chinese Pinks, Border Pink.

A magnificent genus which embraces some of the most popular flowers in cultivation. The Carnation Pink and Sweet William are "household words," belonging to this genus. The Chinese varieties may be considered the most beautiful and effective of hardy annuals; the double and single varieties, with their rich and varied colors, are remarkably attractive.



DIANTHUS HEDDWIGII LACINIATUS

—A beautifully fringed variety; finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

DIANTHUS IMPERIALIS—(Double Imperial Pink)—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Dianthus Laciniatus.

DOLICHOS—Hyacinth Bean.

A very curious and highly decorative climber. The twining stems are of an intense purple color, and the beautiful sweet pea-like flowers are produced during the entire summer. They are white and rose in color. Following the flowers there come beautiful, glossy, dark red

DIANTHUS CHINENSIS—Biennials of great beauty; bloom the first year from seed; perfectly hardy and flowers strong the second year. The colors are exceedingly rich; crimson and darker shades of that color, approaching to black, are often combined in the same flower, with edgings of white, pink and other colors; of easy culture; choice mixed. Pkt., 5c.

DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGII—Finest double, all colors, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

DIANTHUS CRIMSON BELLE—Very large, single, dark red flowers. Pkt., 10c.

DIANTHUS EASTERN QUEEN—Immense single flowers, beautifully fringed, marbled and suffused with carmine, rose, mauve and lilac. Pkt., 10c.



Double Dianthus.

seed pods. Useful for covering porches, trellises, etc. Pkt., 5c.

DOLICHOS LABLAB—Purple and white mixed. Pkt., 5c.

DOLICHOS LIGNOSIS (Australian Vine)—Pkt., 10c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA—California Poppy

The State Flower of California.



An extremely showy, profusely flowering genus of plants, with extremely rich and beautiful colors; attractive for bedding, massing or ribboning; light rich soil; hardy annuals.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA—The true California Poppy; rich golden yellow. Pkt., 5c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, MANDARIN—Red-gold flowers; inside of petals orange, outside scarlet. Pkt., 5c.

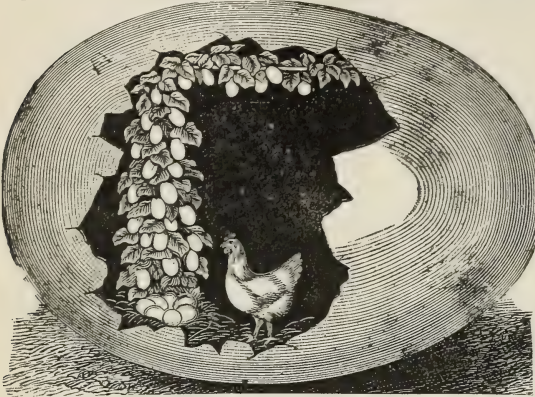
ESCHSCHOLTZIA MIXED—Pkt., 5c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, ROSY MORN—Deserves the attention of all lovers of flowering annuals. In it we have not only a distinct new shade, but a variety which is now practically fixed, producing flowers of a form hitherto

unknown in the *Eschscholtzia* species. The rosy white petals are delicately channeled or fluted with tiny folds radiating from the center and richly adorned with a soft primrose yellow hue. Pkt., 10c. (See cut.)

GOURDS

This tribe of Gourds is known as producing some of the most curiously shaped of all fruits, and being of extremely rapid growth, are very desirable for covering verandas or trellis work and for training over arbors, fences, etc., the varied and fantastic forms of the fruit adding a peculiar charm to the luxuriance of the foliage.



Nest Egg Gourd.

The Nest Egg Gourd resembles, in color, shape and size, the eggs of hens, and do not crack, and are uninjured by cold or wet, they make the very best nest eggs. The plant is a rapid-growing climber, is very useful for covering screens, etc., being quite ornamental summer until frost. Pkt., 5c.

DIPPER GOURD—Produces dipper-shaped fruits with well-shaped handles. Pkt., 5c.

GOURDS — Ornamental varieties, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

GAILLARDIA, or Blanket Flower

Exceedingly beautiful annuals making very showy plants, one to two feet high. Grown in masses they are very effective; large flowers, two or three inches across, produced from early summer until frost.

GRANDIFLORA—Very large flowers, with dark crimson centers, marked with rings of brilliant colors. In bloom constantly throughout the summer. Pkt., 10c.

SINGLE FLOWERING VARIETIES—Many brilliant colors—orange, crimson, scarlet, and often two or more of these shades blended in the same blossom. Pkt., 5c.

LORENZIANA—Beautiful and distinct in appearance; flowers, very double, finely fringed; borne on slender stems. Pkt., 10c.

GYPSOPHILA

Free-flowering, elegant plants. The annuals are adapted for rustic rock-work and edging. The perennials are perfectly hardy, succeeding in any garden soil.

PANICULATA (Baby's Breath)—A mass of the finest little leaves and branches, covered with tiny white star-shaped flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

ELEGANS—White. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

HELIANTHUS, or Sun Flower

Well known, showy plants, remarkable for their rapid and stately growth, and the large size and brilliancy of flowers. They produce a fine effect in wide borders, among shrubbery, in groups or as single plants. The fine double varieties make a splendid show.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—The giant among Sunflowers; immense single heads. Pkt., 5c.

SINGLE SUNFLOWER, STELLA—This beautiful new variety produces large single flowers, of circular form and purest golden yellow, each with a black disk. The flowers measure three to four inches across, and are borne gracefully upon long stems. Pkt., 5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SUNFLOWER—The flowers are of a bright orange yellow, very double, resembling a large Chrysanthemum, borne on long stiff stems, well above the foliage. A fine decorative plant for the garden, grown in clumps, and an invaluable cut flower for large vases. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

GOLDEN NIGGER SUNFLOWER—Of strong, vigorous growth, 5 to 6 feet high; the plants bear numerous large single flowers from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, of bright golden yellow, with dark-brown (almost black) center. The stalks and leaf-stems are also very dark, sometimes almost black—hence the name "Golden Nigger." Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.



Double Hollyhocks.

HELIOTROPE

The Heliotrope is too well known to need recommendation. Its scent is delightful. Well adapted for bedding or pot culture. Seeds sown in spring make fine plants for summer decoration. Half-hardy perennials. Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

HOLLYHOCK

The great improvement made in this fine flower within a few years has now placed it among the most fashionable flowers of the day, its stately growth and magnificent spikes of

flowers being among the most attractive objects of the garden. Hardy biennials.

HOLLYHOCK, MAMMOTH ALLEGHENY—Blooms the first year from seed. It is a perpetual bloomer. The colors are shell pink, rose and ruby red, a shade or two deeper at the center, and exquisitely tinted towards the edge. The flowers do not, as on the other double Hollyhocks, rot on the stem, but drop as soon as they fade. Pkt., 10c.

HOLLYHOCK—Fine double, mixed. A choice strain. The large, double flowers range through a great variety of colors. It flowers the second year. Pkt., 10c.

LARKSPUR (Delphinium)

One of the generally cultivated and ornamental genus of plants, combining unusual richness with an endless variety of colors, all of which are extremely beautiful and pleasing. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion, and when planted in beds, masses or ribbons, are strikingly effective; few plants are more generally useful and valuable for their decorative qualities.

GIANT HYACINTH FLOWERED—The colors are brilliant and delicate.

The plants grow two to three feet high and throw up long spikes of giant flowers. The earliest flowering. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

DOUBLE DWARF ROCKET—Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

DOUBLE TALL ROCKET—Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

DELPHINIUM FORMOSUM (Perennial)—Brilliant blue with white center, especially fine and attractive. Pkt., 10c.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS—Everlasting Pea.

Perennial climbers, suitable for trellises, arbors, etc. Young plants flower the second year freely, but the third and fourth year they produce an abundance of foliage and bloom. They die down every year and start again in the spring. Hardy perennial; five to six feet. Fine mixture of all colors. Pkt., 5c.



Rocket Larkspur.

LINUM—Flowering Flax.

One of the most effective and showy bedding plants. Hardy annual. Flowers brilliant scarlet, with pretty foliage. Pkt., 5c.

LOBELIA

An elegant and useful genus of dwarf plants of easy culture, well adapted for bedding, edging, pots or rockeries. Lobelias, in fact, are employed as universally in the general summer garden as scarlet geraniums, to beds of which they form a neat and effective edging. The variety Crystal Palace is generally used for this purpose. The Lobelia Gracilis is the best adapted for rock work, pots or suspended baskets, to droop over. The seeds being very small, cover very slightly when sown.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA—Dense and bushy habit, producing large flowers of fine ultramarine blue, suitable for edging or pot culture. Pkt., 10c.

ERINUS GRACILIS—Deep blue, fine for hanging baskets or pots. Pkt., 5c.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—A very compact variety, sky-blue flowers. Pkt., 10c.

CARDINALIS (Cardinal Flower)—Long spikes of intense scarlet flowers. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA

Handsome plants for massing in beds and borders, of easy culture, growing in any rich garden soil, blooming the first year if sown early. Hardy perennials. Bright scarlet. Pkt., 5c.

MARIGOLD

These showy, half-hardy annuals are too well known to need description. They bloom abundantly during early summer and until cut off by frost, and for brilliant effect and long-continued display they are not exceeded by any garden flower.

MARIGOLD—Cont'd**Marigold—El Dorado.**

ALLEN'S DEFIANCE—When grown under favorable conditions, and with proper care, the spikes will grow from 12 to 15 inches long. The flowers are of delicious fragrance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

OLD-FASHIONED SWEET SCENTED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

MACHET—This is as well adapted for pot culture as for beds. It is of pyramidal growth, furnished with thick and dark-green leaves; numerous stout flower stalks, terminated by massive spikes of deliciously scented red flowers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

MUSA ENSETE—Abyssinian Banana.

This is one of the grandest and most picturesque of the Banana family, as a solitary plant or in groups on the lawn. The leaves are very long and broad, of a beautiful green, with crimson midrib in striking contrast. If planted in a warm spot, in a well manured mixture of leaf mould, rich loam and sand, it will attain a height of from 10 to 18 feet. An occasional application of liquid manure and frequent waterings are necessary. If the seed is sown early in hot-bed and repotted several times, the plants will attain a height of over 10 feet the first summer. The fruit is not edible. (See cut.) Pkt. of 10 seeds, 15c.

**Myosotis Palustris (Forget-Me-Not).**

LEGION OF HONOR (Little Brownie)—A single-flowering Marigold, forming compact bushes 6 inches high. The flowers are golden-yellow, marked with a large spot of crimson velvet. Pkt., 10c.

DWARF FRENCH—Fine, double, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

EL DORADO—Flowers very large, imbricated and extremely double. Colors in all shades of yellow. (See cut.) Pkt., 5c.

LARGE AFRICAN—Tall, double, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda)

A well-known hardy annual, producing dense spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers; it is so fragrant that the whole atmosphere around is perfumed. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer, it will be in bloom till killed by frost; seed sown in autumn will bloom early in spring.

**ALL 10 Cent PACKETS
3 FOR 25 Cents**

**Musa Ensete.****MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not)**

The popular Forget-Me-Nots. Bushy plants, 6 to 10 inches high, bearing clusters of lovely small flowers. They are perennials and hardy enough to remain in the open ground. If sown early in the house, they will flower the first season.

MYOSOTIS VICTORIA—The flowers are large and of a bright azure blue, with yellow centers. The plants form neat bushes completely covered with blooms. Valuable for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.

MYOSOTIS DISSITIFLORA—One of the best of the Forget-Me-Nots. It is of a remarkably compact habit and a profuse bloomer, having the appearance when in full flower of a sheet of blue. Pkt., 10c.

MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS—The true Forget-Me-Not; beautiful blue. (See cut.) Pkt., 10c.

MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS ALBA—White; a very attractive variety. Pkt., 10c.

MORNING-GLORIES (*Ipomoea*)

No one who has a trellis or arbor to cover should neglect to plant the *Ipomoeas*—the most rapid growing of all annual climbing vines. The vines are literally covered with flowers, opening in the evening and remaining open until noon the following day, and if cloudy, all day, many of them measuring **over seven inches across**. Planted in rich ground, in a sunny situation, and given plenty of water, the vines attain a great height.

GRANDIFLORA (Moonflower)—One of the most showy of the annual climbers. A rapid-growing vine, easily reaching a height of 25 to 30 feet during the season. At night and during dull days the plants are covered with large, pure white fragrant flowers. Pkt., 10c.

HEAVENLY BLUE—Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, in large clusters, produced in such abundance as to nearly hide the foliage; color a beautiful sky blue. Pkt., 10c.

BONA NOX (Evening Glory)—Violet; flowers large and fragrant, especially in the evening. Pkt., 5c.

IPOMOEA SETOSA (Brazilian Morning Glory)—The flowers, of beautiful rose color, are borne in large clusters; the vine grows with the greatest vigor and luxuriance; the leaves, 8 to 12 inches across, overlap each other, making a dense shade; the vine is covered with short reddish hairs, which, with its large clusters of curious seed capsules, render it highly ornamental. Pkt., 10c.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES—The greatest charm of this variety is in the exquisite beauty and enormous size of the flowers, which measure from 4 to 5 inches across. The colors range from snow white to black-purple, with all the possible intermediate shades. The vines are very robust, attaining a height of from 30 to 40 feet. Pkt., 10c.

TALL MORNING GLORIES (*Convolvulus Major*)—Annual climbers. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

DWARF MORNING GLORIES (*Convolvulus Minor*)—These have a low-growing or trailing habit, each plant covering a space of 2 feet or more in diameter. Pkt., 5c.

TRUMBULL & BEEBE'S **NASTURTIIUMS**

SUPERB ❀ ❀ ❀

One of the showiest and most popular annuals. For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels *Nasturtium*; flowering from early spring until killed by frost. Few plants grow so quickly or provide such a wealth of brilliant-hued flowers.

TALL, OR CLIMBING NASTURTIIUMS **NASTURTIIUM, CROESUS** — Deep orange, (*Tropaeolum Majus*)—Elegant and luxuriant blotted with crimson. climbers for verandas, trellises, etc. May be used to cover unsightly railings and to trail over rough ground with fine effect.

All of following varieties, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

NASTURTIIUM CHAMELEON—Flowers of **NASTURTIIUM**—Dark crimson. many distinct colors on the same plant. **NASTURTIIUM, EDWARD OTTO**—Brownish lilac.

NASTURTIIUM, HEINEMANNI—Chocolate.

NASTURTIIUM, MOLTKE—Bluish pink.



Nasturtium, Madame Gunther Hybrid.



Empress of India.

NASTURTIIUMS—Cont'd

- NASTURTIIUM, SCARLET**—Glowing scarlet.
- NASTURTIIUM**—Striped.
- NASTURTIIUM, SUNLIGHT** — Rich golden yellow.
- NASTURTIIUM, VESUVIUS**—Velvety salmon, dark foliage.
- NASTURTIIUM, TALL MIXED**—All colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.
- MADAME GUNTHER HYBRIDS**—For richness and variety of colors, these hybrids have no equals among Climbing Nasturtiums. Some of the most striking colors are white, shaded carmine on the edges, with deep maroon throat; golden yellow, shaded brown on edges; yellow, shaded and mottled with carmine; white, with red blotches; shrimp pink, with deep maroon; bright rose, bright yellow, orange, etc. (See cut.) Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c;
- NASTURTIIUM, CRYSTAL PALACE GEM**—Sulphur yellow and carmine.
- NASTURTIIUM, EMPRESS OF INDIA**—Crimson scarlet, with fine dark foliage.
- NASTURTIIUM, GOLDEN KING** — Golden yellow.
- NASTURTIIUM, KING THEODORE**—Rich velvety crimson, dark foliage.
- NASTURTIIUM, LADY BIRD**—Yellow and red.
- NASTURTIIUM, PEARL**—Light lemon yellow.
- NASTURTIIUM, PRINCE HENRY**—Straw yellow, spotted and marbled with scarlet.
- NASTURTIIUM, SPOTTED KING** — Rich orange, spotted crimson.
- NASTURTIIUM, DWARF MIXED**—All colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

TOM THUMB OR BEDDING NASTRUMS

These have a neat, compact habit and attractive foliage. A bed in full bloom is a perfect glory of color. Height, about 9 inches.

All of following varieties, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

NASTURTIIUM AURORA — Deep yellow, blotched and veined carmine.



Nicotiana Sanderae.

**OUR
FLOWER
SEEDS** **GROW!**

NICOTIANA SANDERAE

New Red-Flowered Tobacco

This hardy plant, with its rosy-carmine flowers, produces a startlingly beautiful effect in the garden. Such an intensely glowing color is unknown in any plant of similar character; and either in flower beds, shrubbery borders, or in the wild garden—in fact in any position among annuals of any color or kind of foliage, whether in the background or in the open, this incomparably beautiful plant is charming. Seed sown in January, pricked out in the ordinary way that hardy annuals are treated, transplanted in May in the position where it is intended to flower, is all that is necessary. There is no plant that is easier to grow. The care given to the most ordinary annual will suit this new *Nicotiana* admirably. (See cut.) Pkt., 25c.

NICOTIANA AFFINIS

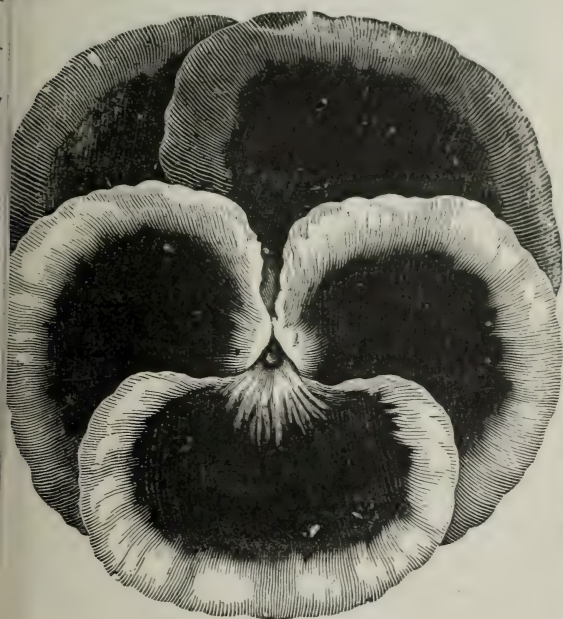
Sweet-Scented Tobacco Plant.

An annual with sweet-scented, pure white, star-shaped flowers, 3 inches across, blooming continually. Pkt., 5c.

TRUMBULL & BEEBE'S PRIZE

PANSIES

The Pansy, or Heart's-ease, is a general favorite and old acquaintance with everyone who has anything to do with a flower garden. It begins to open its modest but lovely flowers early in the spring, and continues to enliven the garden until frost comes. The flowers are in the greatest perfection in April and May. The Pansy is properly a biennial, but can be perpetuated by cuttings or divisions of the roots. Seeds sown in August in the open borders come up readily; they should be only slightly covered with fine soil; as half the seed sown rots in the ground from being covered too deeply. As soon as they expand the second set of leaves, they should be planted out into beds.



Giant Fancy Pansy.

GIANT FANCY—This strain comprises a beautiful collection of colors and markings. In our trials it stood far ahead of all others, and we are confident it will prove satisfactory for perfection of form, firmness of texture, freedom of bloom and elegance of coloring. Florists and amateurs desiring charming "show" flowers should not neglect this strain, as it is the result of many years' careful selection and hybridization, and embraces all the attractive features that tend to make the Pansy the people's flower. (See cut.) Pkt., 50c.

ODIER, OR BLOTCHED—The favorite Odier Pansies have been more and more improved; their flowers are of refined shape and beautifully blotched with rich and varied colors. Pkt., 10c.

CASSIER'S GIANT—This strain produces very large, round flowers, marked with three or five blotches on rich backgrounds. Pkt., 10c.

BUGNOT'S GIANT—The flowers of this variety are of enormous size, petals of good substance and velvety appearance, marked with deeply colored blotches of red, bronze and gold, delicately veined. Pkt., 10c.



Masterpiece.

MASTERPIECE—The chief peculiarity of this grand new Pansy is that the border or edge of each petal is frilled and curled. The flowers are large, borne very freely well above the plant. Pkt., 15c.

FAUST, or King of the Blacks—Flowers intensely dark, almost coal black. Pkt., 10c.

CANDIDISSIMA (Snow Queen)—Flowers of delicate satiny white; a splendid white variety. Pkt., 10c.

GOLD MARGINED—Large flowers of rare and rich colors. Pkt., 10c.

LORD BEACONSFIELD—Purple flowers, shading off in top petals to white hue. Pkt., 10c.

GOLDEN YELLOW—Beautiful clear golden color, with dark eye. Pkt., 10c.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—Brilliant hue, with well-defined purple eye; splendid. Pkt., 10c. is of vigorous and compact growth. The flowers are of fairly good form, and of a size hitherto unknown in the Pansy family. Pkt., 10c.

LARGE FLOWERING—Very fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PETUNIAS

A highly ornamental and profuse-flowering, hardy annual, easily cultivated; equally effective and beautiful, whether grown in pots for the decoration of the greenhouse or parlor window, or planted out in beds or mixed borders. Set the plants two feet apart. Succeeds in any rich soil.

RUFFLED GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA—A California strain of incomparable beauty, size and luxuriance. The flowers are exquisitely ruffled or fringed on the edges, and are of enormous size. The colors, markings, veinings, blotchings and stripings are most beautiful; some with charming deep throats of yellow, white, black, green or maroon. Some of the colors are rich and gorgeous, and others of lovely delicate shades. (See cut.) Fine mixed. Pkt., 25c.

LARGE FLOWERING SINGLE, MIXED—All sorts; striped, blotched, etc. Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERING, MIXED—A magnificent strain, very double and of the most beautiful shades of crimson, white, rose, maroon; blotched, striped and veined. Pkt., 50c.



Ruffled Giant Petunia.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

This magnificent class of hardy annuals is unrivaled for brilliancy and richness of colors, great profusion and continuancy of bloom. They are unsurpassed for bedding purposes, and transplant without difficulty; set the plants about a foot apart.

LARGE FLOWERING—An improved strain with very large, perfect flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

STAR OF QUEDLINBURG—Flowers are of star-like form. Plant of compact habit, bearing large umbels of flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

PHLOX DECUSSATA (Perennial)—One of the finest herbaceous plants for beds or massing; grows about 2 feet in height, producing immense heads of beautiful flowers. All colors, mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Phlox Drummondii.

TRUMBULL & BEEBE'S —SHOW—

POPPIES

Extremely brilliant and showy, hardy annuals. Seeds should be sown early where the plants are to flower, as they are very difficult to transplant. Thin out the plants to eight or ten inches apart. Fine for beds and borders, continuing a long time in bloom. The carnation and other taller varieties are brilliant colored and very ornamental.



Danebrog.

DANEBROG—A single-flowering variety of striking effect. The flowers are of a brilliant scarlet color, bearing on each of the four petals a large silvery white spot, forming thus a white cross on scarlet ground, similar to the Danish and Swiss national banners. (See cut.) Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE CARNATION MIXED—In dazzling richness and variety of colors, the flowers are very showy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

ICELAND—These poppies range in color from the purest satiny white and yellow to the deepest glowing orange-scarlet, and have a delicious lilac-like fragrance. The flowers are produced in succession from May to October. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

MIKADO—Double; lacinated petals, white, shading to pink and rose. Pkt., 10c.

POPPIES—Cont'd



Miss Sherwood.

UMBROSUM—Immense flowers of brilliant crimson, with a large blotch at the base of each petal. Very showy. Pkt., 10c.

MISS SHERWOOD—Sturdy plants, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with noble foliage, bear in profusion, large, single flowers of a shining, satiny white, the upper half of the corolla being a silky chamois rose. This beautiful poppy comes quite true from seed, and will be found one of the finest of single blossoming varieties. (See cut.) Pkt., 10c.

SHIRLEY—The flowers are large, exceedingly graceful and elegant; the colors are pure, soft and varied, and range from bluish white, rose, delicate pink and carmine through innumerable tints to bright sparkling crimson; in some flowers the coloring is confined to the margin, with a pale center; in others there is a pale or white edge to a vivid and intense body color of bright hue; others again are flushed and shaded, and have a blending and harmony of colors, which must be seen to be fully realized. All are remarkably beautiful. (See cut.) Pkt., 10c.



Shirley Poppy.

TULIP POPPY—This splendid decorative annual is a native of Armenia, whence it was introduced. The plant grows from twelve to fourteen inches high, and produces from fifty to sixty large flowers; color the most vivid scarlet. The intensity and brilliancy of the color remind one of the well-known Scarlet Duc Van Thol Tulip, hence the appropriateness of the popular name, "Tulip Poppy." Pkt., 10c.

PORTULACA



Double Portulaca.

In praise of these charming flowers it is impossible to speak too highly. A garden without them is devoid of its brightest ornaments for the Portulacas are unsurpassed for brilliancy and richness of color. They are adapted for beds, clumps, edgings, pots, vases or rock-work. The plants should stand at least six inches distant from each other.

SINGLE—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

DOUBLE—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PRIMULA—Primrose.

One of the finest winter-blooming plants, indispensable for the decoration of the greenhouse or conservatory. Our seed is the very best, and we confidently recommend it.



Primrose.

PRIMULA SINENSIS—Finest mixture of all sorts; single. Pkt., 25c.

PRIMULA SINENSIS—Finest fringed; choice mixed; double. Pkt., 50c.

PRIMULA VERIS (Polyanthus)—Extra fine; mixed. Pkt., 10c.

PYRETHRUM

Beautiful golden-leaved bedding plant, retaining its ornamental character till late in autumn. Half-hardy perennial. Fine for geometrical designs; flowers white.

PYRETHRUM AUREUM (Golden Feather)—Pkt., 10c.

RICINUS—Castor Oil Plant.

A showy, tree-like, half-hardy annual, varying from four to eight feet in height. Large leaves of glossy green, with bronze metallic hue. Indispensable where stately, majestic plants are required.

CAMBODGENSIS—The finest of the dark foliage varieties. Leaves and stems are almost black; 5 feet. Pkt., 5c.

SANGUINEUS—Blood-red fruit, very ornamental. Pkt., 5c.

ZANZIBARIENSIS—A new and distinct class with gigantic leaves. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

SALVIA

A favorite bedding plant, also grown for conservatory decoration, bearing long spikes of flowers in great profusion; half-hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed, which should be sown as early as possible, either indoors or in a hot-bed, and transplanted when the weather has become settled and warm.



Salvia Splendens, Bonfire.

BONFIRE—This is one of the finest *Salvias* introduced. It differs from all others, growing in a compact bush about 2 feet high by 2 feet in diameter. Its erect spikes of flowers of brilliant scarlet stand above the dark-green foliage and completely cover the plant. It is one of the most effective and gorgeous plants in cultivation. (See cut.) Pkt., 10c.

SPLENDENS (Scarlet Sage)—Bright scarlet flowers borne on long spikes, forming a brilliant blaze of color. Pkt., 10c.

PATENS (Blue Sage)—This variety is as blue as the Scarlet Sage is red; a beautiful plant for the border or greenhouse; tender perennial. Pkt., 15c.



Salpiglossis, Painted Tongue.

SALPIGLOSSIS

These are beautiful annuals, with very picturesque and rich-colored funnel-shaped blossoms, colors beautifully marbled, purple, scarlet, crimson, clear yellow and buff, with elegant shades of blue. Half-hardy annual. Large flowering, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

SMILAX

One of the finest climbing plants grown; both graceful and beautiful in its foliage. For vases or hanging baskets it has no equal, as it will either climb or droop, as required. It is considered indispensable by florists in cut flowers, for wreaths and small festoons, and for table decoration is charming. Pkt., 10c.

SCABIOSA—Mourning Bride.

A favorite and very showy class of hardy annual plants, excellent for beds or flowering groups, and also for cut flowers. They are of various colors, from white to rose, crimson and purple shades. The tall varieties grow about two feet high, and the dwarf about one foot. Seed may be sown at any time in spring in the open ground; set the plants a foot or more apart. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

STOKESIA CYANEA—Cornflower Aster.

One of the most valuable hardy bedding plants recently introduced. It is universally admired by everyone. The plants grow 18 to 24 inches high and produce Bachelor-Button-like, lavender-blue flowers, which are four to five inches in diameter, from early spring until after the frost has destroyed almost all other flowers. It is desirable as single specimens in mixed hardy borders, or may be used in large masses with striking effect. Pkt., 15c.

STOCKS

The Stock Gilliflower is one of the most beautiful and valuable for garden plants, and is highly esteemed for the great beauty and delightful fragrance of its flowers. It is unsurpassed for producing brilliant and showy beds of masses, blooming in the greatest varieties of colors and shades. The seeds are direct from a celebrated German florist, who has annually been awarded the highest prizes at the Continental Floral Exhibitions for specimens of this favorite flower. They may be sown in hot-beds, frame, or open ground. Give the plants room by thinning, and transplant while young. Set them out early in rich, deeply prepared soil, a foot or more apart.

STOCKS—Cont'd

BEAUTY OF NICE—This belongs to the Brompton section, and can be used for summer flowering, but for winter flowering is most valuable. Seed sown March to April will produce flowering plants by September, and from then on until late spring it forms one of the most striking plants, producing large spikes of immense individual flowers of an exquisite shade of flesh pink, deliciously fragrant. Pkt., 15c.

GIANT PERFECTION—One of the finest for open ground, growing to the height of 2½ feet; flowers also of immense size. Splendid mixed. Pkt., 15c.

LARGE FLOWERING DWARF TEN WEEKS' STOCK.

	Pkt.
Blood Red	10c
Crimson	10c
Light Blue	10c
Purple	10c
Pure White	10c
Bright Pink	10c
Double—All colors, mixed.	10c

PRINCESS ALICE (Cut and Come Again)—A fine perpetual blooming Stock. If sown early, it commences blooming in June and continues until frost. Its most valuable feature is that it produces flowers during September and October, when other varieties have faded. It throws out numerous side branches bearing clusters of very double pure white fragrant blossoms, excellent for cutting. Pkt., 10c.

BROMPTON, OR WINTER—A fine, robust-branching biennial Stock. If sown in autumn, will flower in following spring. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

IMPORTED COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS.

DWARF —Large flowering, ten weeks. Six varieties	50c
BROMPTON, OR WINTER —Six varieties	50c
EMPEROR, OR PERPETUAL —Six varieties	50c

SCHIZANTHUS—Poor Man's Orchid

An easily grown plant, bearing quantities of beautiful Orchid-like flowers in a bewildering range of color. The plants are such profuse bloomers that each plant looks like an immense panicle of lovely blossoms. May be sown in April in the open ground where they are to remain. A sowing made in autumn, putting 3 to 5 plants in a six-inch pot, will give an abundance of bloom through the winter. Many colors, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM—*Dianthus Barbatus*.

A useful and well known tribe of plants, perfectly hardy and easily raised from seed, a bed of fine varieties presenting a rich sight. It sports into endless varieties, viz.: Pink, purple, crimson, scarlet, white, variously edged, eyed and spotted. Hardy perennial.

GIANT DOUBLE

—An improvement in size and colors

of flowers. Choice mixed. Pkt., 10c.

SINGLE FLOWERED—Choice mixture of all colors. Pkt., 5c.

VIOLETS—*Viola Odorata*.

One of the finest plants for summer and autumn decoration. A beautiful plant for clumps, or edgings, forming a rich, compact mass of foliage, set off by a profusion of purple, mauve-colored and violet blossoms. The seed should be sown early in cold frame, and the young plants removed to the border where they are to bloom.

SINGLE SWEET-SCENTED—Blue. Pkt., 5c.

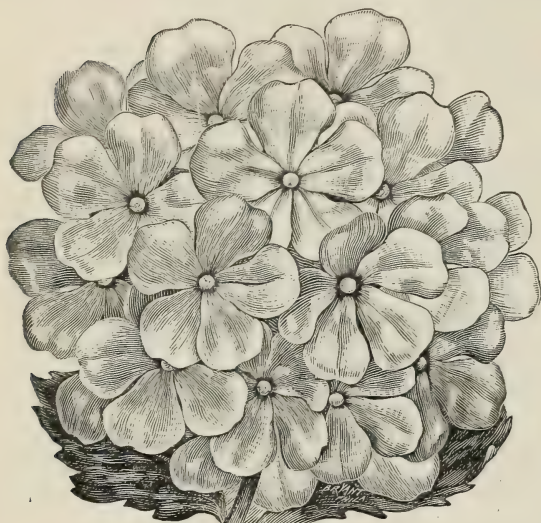
SINGLE SWEET-SCENTED—White. Pkt., 10c.

VIOLET PLANTS

SEE INDEX



VERBENA



Mammoth Verbena.

WALLFLOWER

A popular and favorite half-hardy perennial plant, with bright and showy yellow and blood-colored flowers, blooming in spikes like the Stock Gilliflowers, and very fragrant. In mild climates plants stand the winter, producing their flowers early in spring.

SINGLE—Early, large flowering, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

DOUBLE—Early, large flowering, mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Whitlavia.

A class of universally popular bedding plants, well known and admired for their beautiful flowers, of almost every shade and tint of color. Sow the seeds early, in pots, hot-bed or frame, and treat as half-hardy annuals. They bloom in profusion until frost.

MAMMOTH—Flowers are of an enormous size, the florets fully one inch in diameter, with clearly defined margins and white eyes. Our seed is saved from the finest flowers and will produce best results. All colors, mixed. (See cut.) Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.

DEFIANCE—Brightest and richest of all scarlet Verbenas. Pkt., 10c.

CANDIDISSIMA—Large trusses of pure white flowers. Pkt., 10c.

HYBRIDA—Choicest mixed. Saved from the most beautiful named flowers. Pkt., 10c.

WHITLAVIA

Very interesting and pretty dwarf annuals, suitable for grouping in clumps or groups; the flowers are bell-shaped, like a Campanula, and exceedingly neat. Sow the seeds where the plants are to flower, and thin them a few inches apart.

GRANDIFLORA—Violet blue. Pkt., 5c.

ZINNIA

One of the most satisfactory garden annuals. Flowers large and double and of the most brilliant colors, blooming in great profusion and with increasing splendor from spring until cut off by frost. Sow as early in the open ground as the weather will permit. Set the plants about twenty inches apart in good rich soil.



Zinnia.

STRIPED, OR ZINNIA—A very pretty strain, with striped flowers. Colors vary on each plant; presents a curious and beautiful appearance. Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE DWARF, MIXED—Compact bush, not over 12 inches high. Fine for bedding. Pkt., 5c.

GIANT FLOWERING—Mammoth, perfectly formed double flowers of intense and brilliant colors. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN

FULL OF DAILY SURPRISES.

Our wild-flower garden mixture contains a great variety of very pretty and interesting flowers. This mixture is well adapted for sowing along embankments, vacant lots, or for hiding unsightly places. Sow broadcast, cover lightly and keep the ground moist.

Mixture of many kinds of flowers and colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

CALIFORNIA SWEET PEAS

Are universal favorites and may be truly ranked among the most desirable annuals that enrich the flower garden. In addition to their beauty and ornamental appearance, they possess a rich and delightful fragrance, and are very valuable as cut flowers, for bouquets, vases, etc.

HOW TO GROW.

Sweet Peas need as near as possible a free clay loam, moderately rich and freely cultivated. Plant the seeds not less than two inches deep, and as the plants become established, bank the soil against them, repeating this two or three times throughout the season. **Don't** gather the blooms **grudgingly**. The more you cut the longer the vine will continue to flower. Remember, when they go to seed Sweet Peas will cease flowering.

TRUMBULL & BEEBE'S

unsurpassed collection of
Giant Flowering Sweet Peas



5 cents per packet

Any 7 packets for 25 cents

60 cents per pound

10 cents per ounce

20 cents 1-4 pound

Postage Free

AMERICA—A crimson-scarlet, striped on white ground; of medium size; a good grower and bloomer.

AGNES JOHNSON—Bright rose-pink, shaded with cream; a broad, fully expanded flower, of good size and substance.

APPLE BLOSSOM—Medium size, hooded form, standard rosy pink; wings white, shaded with pink.

AURORA—Large flowers of expanded form, producing three on a long stem. Color bright orange rose, striped and flaked on a white ground.

ADMIRATION—Delicate shade of rosy lavender.

BLANCHE FERRY (Extra Early)—Standard carmine-pink, wings bluish white.

BLANCHE BURPEE—A splendid pure white variety, producing three or four large flowers on slender, strong stems.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES—A large flowering purplish-blue variety, a highly desirable shade, very vigorous and a free bloomer.

CAPTIVATION—Light purple magenta, of good size; standard shell-shaped, presenting an irregular or curled appearance. A distinct and effective shade.

COCCINEA—Although the flowers come only two on a stem and are not extra large, they are self-colored in a bright rich cherry, intensely brilliant and decidedly new.

COUNTESS OF CADOGAN—Very large flowers, which, when first opening, are purple, soon changing to blue; the general effect in well-matured blooms is a light blue.

CROWN JEWEL—Delicate creamy rose, slightly clouded with rosy violet.

DAINTY—Flowers are of the largest size and splendid substance. So vigorous in growth and profuse in bloom are the vines that many of the flowers come with a double standard. The beautifully formed flowers, upon first opening, appear to be white, but quickly change to "white with pink edge," making a most charming contrast.

DOROTHY TENNANT—A large hooded flower of fine form and color. One of the longest to continue in bloom, holding its color without deterioration. A self-colored rose purple.

DOROTHY ECKFORD—The grandest pure white yet seen. In addition to its pureness it is a giant flower of finest substance.

CALIFORNIA SWEET PEAS—Continued.

- EMILY HENDERSON**—The earliest blooming pure white variety. Flowers medium to large.
- GOLDEN ROSE**—Primrose, striped and mottled with light pink. The flowers are extra large size, of fine open form.
- GRACIE GREENWOOD**—Soft cream, shaded delicate pink with edging of brighter rose pink.
- HER MAJESTY**—Beautiful self-colored rose crimson; very vigorous and a profuse bloomer.
- JANET SCOTT**—A new and beautiful shade of deep pink. The flowers are of large hooded form, generally borne three on a stem.
- JEANNIE GORDON**—The standards are of a bright rose color, shaded cream. Wings primrose, tinged with pink. Large size, hooded form.
- JESSIE CUTHBERTSON**—Fine erect standard, pale buff ground, striped with rosy magenta; three and often four flowers on a stem. A distinct and charming variety.
- KATHERINE TRACY**—Soft rosy pink, of good size and substance.
- KING EDWARD VII**—This a lovely intense bright crimson self, with a slightly hooded yet prominent standard; a true giant-flowered variety, with strong stems and growth, with no inclination to burn in the sun.
- LORD ROSEBERRY**—Bright magenta, showing veins of deeper shade. Large size, hooded form.
- LOTTIE ECKFORD**—White ground, lightly shaded with heliotrope.
- LADY GRISEL HAMILTON**—A beautiful shining pale lavender of the most advanced giant-flowered type. This is the largest and lightest shade of the lavender varieties.
- LADY MARY CURRIE**—Flowers of large size and form. Standard crimson orange, wings crimson tinted orange.
- LOVELY**—A charming shade of pink; wings of a deep rose; produces a high percentage of four flowers to the stem.
- MISS WILLMOTT**—Standard rich orange-pink, shaded rose; wings also orange-pink. The largest and most effective of this shade.
- MRS. ECKFORD**—A large size flower of the best type. Color, light primrose yellow.
- MRS. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN (Striped)**—Color, white ground, heavily striped and flaked with deep, clear rose. Very large size and free bloomer.
- MARS**—Bright crimson of intense color; a gorgeous flower of perfect form.
- NEW COUNTESS**—Fine size and form. A beautiful shade of light lavender, with faint tinge of purple.
- NAVY BLUE**—A rich and distinct shade. The flowers are of a rich violet purple, self-colored. The whole effect of the flower is of a dark navy blue.
- OTHELLO**—A deep maroon self-color; flowers of large size; standard widely expanded and of fine hooded form.
- PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK**—Extra size bold flowers; standard scarlet-tinted orange, wings deep rose.
- PRIMA DONNA**—A large, perfect flower of hooded form; color a lovely soft pink.
- PRINCE OF WALES**—A bright self-colored rose pink of intense color. Flowers of largest size, and best of this color.
- QUEEN VICTORIA**—A light primrose yellow, slightly overlaid with faint purple.
- SALOPIAN**—Large size, hooded form. Color, a pure crimson, tinged with orange scarlet. The best of all the bright red varieties.
- SHAHZADA**—Flowers of large size and open form; standard purplish maroon, wings dark violet; the best of the large flowering dark varieties.
- STELLA MORSE**—Buff, with tint of pink, showing at the edges, standard and wings the same. Very desirable and popular cut flowers.
- STANLEY**—Flowers of large size and fine open form; a self-colored velvety maroon.
- SUE EARL**—The standard is primrose, with mauve at the edges. Wings primrose and light mauve.

CALIFORNIA SWEET PEAS—Continued



TRUMBULL & BEEBE'S
CALIFORNIA
Giant Flowered
MIXED SWEET PEAS

A careful selection of the most brilliant colors contained in the foregoing list, and intended to meet the wants of lovers of this popular flower, who may not desire to grow the individual sorts separately. No better quality can be had, and we are only able to sell at the price we do because of the large quantities we grow annually to meet the demands of our extensive trade.

5 cents per packet; 10 cents per ounce;
20 cents per 1-4 lb; 60 cents per lb., post paid

TRUMBULL & BEEBE'S
SURPRISE COLLECTION

15.....5-Cent Pkts: for.....50c.

Postpaid.

AMERICA

DOROTHY ECKFORD
JANET SCOTT
KATH. TRACY
DAINTY

KING EDWARD VII

LADY GRISEL HAMILTON
MISS WILMOTT
PRIMA DONNA
NAVY BLUE

QUEEN VICTORIA

OTHELLO
DOROTHY TENNANT
WHITE WONDER

For full description see general list.

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AGLANS.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

We wish to call attention to the following list of flower seeds, all of which are of Special Merit and are recommended as being worthy of a place in your garden.

Kindly read descriptions carefully.

ABRONIA UMBELLATA

Handsome trailing plants, with clusters of beautiful, sweet-scented flowers, resembling the Verbena; bloom during the whole season. Very effective in beds or borders. Rosy lilac, white center, hardy annual. Pkt., 10c.

ACROCLINIUM ROSEUM



An elegant annual, producing beautiful, everlasting flowers, resembling the Rhodanthe, but much larger; should be grown in every collection; fine for winter bouquets; flowering in any garden soil. Pkt., 5c.

ADONIS AUTUMNALIS

Known as "Pheasant Eye." Flowers are brilliant, but sparingly produced, foliage delicate and pretty. It grows readily in shady places, under trees or by fences, and requires but little care. Hardy annual; 1 foot. Dark blood-red. Pkt., 5c.

AGROSTEMMA

Handsome, hardy perennial, growing about one foot high, free blooming, and adapted for forming showy clumps or beds. The flowers are similar to the single pink, very neat and pretty, and being borne on long stems, are fine for cutting. The plants should stand five or six inches apart. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

ALONSOA

These plants are very ornamental, either in the greenhouse or growing as annuals in the open border during the summer, flowering freely from June until frost. Deep scarlet, 2 feet. Pkt., 5c.

ANAGALLIS

Interesting and of easy culture, remarkable for the beauty of their flowers; well adapted for border plants and rockeries. Profuse bloomers. Half-hardy annuals; 6 inches high. Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.

BARTONIA AUREA

Flowers yellow, about an inch and a half across, which have quite a metallic luster when the sun shines upon them. Very showy; 2 feet. Golden yellow. Pkt., 5c.

BROWALLIA

Very handsome, profuse blooming plants, covered with rich and beautiful flowers. Protect plants from sun, when they first make their appearance. Half-hardy annual. Blue and white—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CACALIA COCCINEA

Tassel Flower.

A beautiful annual, with a profusion of tas-

sel-shaped flowers from July to October; blooms in clusters; fine for cutting. Scarlet. Pkt., 5c.

COLLINSIA BICOLOR

An exceedingly popular and pretty genus of free-blooming and attractive plants. Hardy annuals. Purple and white; 1 foot. Pkt., 5c.

CYPRESS VINE—Ipomoea

A genus of beautiful climbing plants, which for the adornment of the conservatory and the greenhouse, or for warm, sheltered situations out-of-doors, are pre-eminently beautiful, many of them combining marvelously brilliant colors, with pure white margins, and varying in shade from the most intense violet blue to the delicate cerulean. Half hardy annual. Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Cypress Vine.

GERANIUM

Propagation by seed is the only sure way to obtain new and superior varieties. Sow seeds in pots well drained. When third leaf appears, transplant singly in 2-inch pots, removing to larger ones as the plant requires. They will flower the succeeding spring. Perennials. Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

GILIA

This is a very pleasing family of annuals. May be sown at any time and will bloom in almost any situation. The flowers are disposed in panicles or clusters, and are admirably adapted for culture, either in masses or detached patches. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.



Gilia.

GLADIOLUS

Magnificent plant, with sword-like leaves and long spikes of flowers of every conceivable color and shade. The varieties are numbered by thousands. The seed produces a bulb which does not attain sufficient size for two years to flower freely. Hardy perennial.

FINEST HYBRIDS—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

GLOBE AMARANTHUS

The Globes are well known and much admired for their ornamental effect in the garden, and are highly prized for their heads of flowers, which, if gathered before they are too far advanced, will retain their beauty for several years. The seeds are rather slow to vegetate in the open ground. Tender annual. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

GLOXIANA

A superb bulbous-rooted greenhouse plant, producing finely colored flowers of great beauty.

Finest mixed. Pkt., 25c.



Gloxinia.

GODETIA

The Godetia is well worth growing, and indeed no garden can be said to be complete without it. Its profuseness of bloom and delicate tints of color have long rendered it a favorite. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.



LADY ALBEMARLE
—A superb variety about 12 inches high, covered with a profusion of splendid, rosy, carmine flowers.

Pkt., 10c.

GYNERIUM ARGENTUM

Pampas Grass.



Pampas Grass.

winter by removing to the cellar or cold frame. Pkt., 10c.

This is, without exception, the most stately growing species of grass known. In stature it rivals the Bamboos, attaining in its native plains (South America) from 10 to 15 feet in height. In northern latitudes it should be protected in

it should be protected in

HELICHRYSUM

Eternal Flower.

The Helichrysums are very ornamental in the garden, and much admired on account of the beauty of their flowers, which, if gathered when they first open and carefully dried, will retain their form and color for years. They are highly prized for winter mantel bouquets and ornaments for vases. Hardy annual. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

IPOMPSIS PICTA

Remarkably handsome, free-flowering plants, with long spikes of dazzling orange and scarlet flowers; very effective for conservatory and out-of-door decorations. Succeeds in light, rich soil. Half-hardy biennial. Scarlet and golden yellow. Pkt., 10c.

MIMOSA SENSITIVA

Very curious and interesting plants, their leaves closing if touched or shaken. May be grown out-of-doors or in pots. Half-hardy annuals. Pkt., 5c.



Sensitive Plant.

MIMULUS

Strikingly handsome. Flowers of easy cultivation. Perennials in the greenhouse, annuals in the open air. Sow seeds in pots.

MUSK PLANT—Musky odor; rich soil and plenty of moisture. Pkt., 10c.

TIGRINUS—Tigered and spotted varieties; remarkably fine. Pkt., 10c.

MIRIBILIS JALAPA

Marvel of Peru, or Four O'Clock.

Flowers close when the sun is clear and hot. A fine plant, with fragrant flowers and bright foliage. Easily grown. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

NIEREMBERGIA GRACILIS

Very useful plants, with delicate, whitish flowers tinted with lilac and a deep blotch in the center. Abundant and constant bloomers. May be grown in the house, or can be treated as tender annuals for outdoor culture. Fine for baskets, pots or borders. Pkt., 5c.



Nierembergia.

NEMOPHILA

A charming dwarf annual. Well adapted for border culture. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

NIGELLA

Love-in-a-Mist.

Interesting, hardy, free-blooming annual, with showy and curious flowers, and finely divided, handsome foliage; grows freely in any garden soil. Double, blue and white. Pkt., 5c.

NOLANA

Very pretty trailing plant, with convolvulus-like flowers; excellent for rustic work and hanging baskets. Hardy annuals. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

PASSION FLOWER

A splendid class of climbers, with curious flowers, produced in great profusion; fine for conservatory, or for the garden, flowering freely during the autumn months. Light blue, Pkt., 10c. Scarlet, Pkt., 10c.

PERILLA

Among the introductions of ornamental foliaged plants for flower garden decorations the Perilla deserves a more than ordinary share of attention. Its habit of growth is neat, while its foliage is of a deep mulberry or blackish purple. Half-hardy annuals. Pkt., 5c.

RHODANTHE

A very valuable everlasting flower, beautiful for winter bouquets of dried grasses and flowers. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

ROCKET

A well-known, free-flowering spring plant; very fragrant, growing on any soil. Hardy perennial. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

SAPONARIA MULTIFLORA

One of the best and longest-blooming of all dwarf annuals, producing masses of minute cross-shaped blossoms; admirable for bedding. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET SULTAN

Showy annuals of easy culture, very effective in shrubbery borders. Hardy annuals. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

THUNBERGIA

Extremely ornamental climbers, much admired, very free bloomers; good for trellis, stems of trees and in the greenhouse, or out of doors in summer in a warm situation. Tender annuals. Fine mixed varieties. Pkt., 10c.

VENUS' LOOKING GLASS

A free-flowering, pretty little plant, adapted for rock-work, ribbons or edgings. The plants form a small spreading mass of about nine inches high, and may be had in bloom for the whole summer by successive sowing; hardy annuals. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.



PRINCESS OF WALES—This grand variety is of French origin, introduced some four years ago by a leading specialist, Mr. Francois Supiot. **Princess of Wales** is far ahead of all other Violets, producing grand single flowers of a beautiful violet-blue color, and fully as large as the California, but appears to be nearly double the size, as all the petals open out flat.

THE CALIFORNIA—Plant vigorous and absolutely free from disease; flowers immense in size; color clear violet-purple; fragrance intense; flowers borne on long stems.

SWANLEY WHITE—Flowers large, double, pure white.

MARIE LOUISE—Very fine double flowers, purple white center.

STRONG PLANTS, 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Aid in Selecting Flower Seeds for Special Purposes and Situations

We offer Seeds of all the undermentioned, the varieties, descriptions and prices of which may be readily found by referring to the index on inside back page of cover.

LARGE CLIMBING ANNUALS FOR VERANDAS, FENCES, ETC.

Cypress Vine.	Mina Lobata.
Canary Vine.	Moon Flowers.
Cobæa Scandens.	Nasturtium.
Convolvulus Major.	Passion Vine.
Dolichos.	Sweet Peas.
Gourds.	Thunbergia.
Maurandia.	

SHOWY FLOWERS FOR BEDS AND MASSING.

Ageratum.	Geranium.
Alyssum.	Lobelia.
Antirrhinum.	Marigold.
Asters.	Mignonette.
Balsams.	Nasturtium, Dwarf.
Calendula.	Pansy.
Calliopsis.	Petunias.
Candytuft.	Phlox Drummond.
Carnation.	Poppies.
Celosia.	Portulaca.
Chrysanthemum.	Salvia Splendens.
Cineraria.	Stocks.
Dahlias.	Verbenas.
Dianthus.	Zinnias.
Gaillardia.	

PLANTS SUCCEEDING IN PARTIAL SHADE.

Anagallis.	Linum.
Antirrhinum.	Mimulus.
Aquilegia.	Myosotis.
Begonia, Tuberous.	Nemophila.
Bellis (Daisy).	Oenothera.
Canterbury Belle.	Pansy.
Coreopsis.	Poppies.
Cowslip.	Schizanthus.
Delphinium.	Violet.
Digitalis.	

EVERLASTING, OR STRAWFLOWERS.

Acroclinium.	Helichrysum.
Globe Amaranth.	Honesty.
Gypsophila Paniculata.	Rhodanthe.

FRUIT TREES SMALL FRUITS, ROSES, PALMS, &c.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

PLEASE READ BEFORE MAKING OUT YOUR ORDER.

Correspondents will greatly oblige by observing, as far as possible, the following regulations:—

1. All orders should be sent in as early as possible, as it will be our rule to execute them in the order in which they are received.
2. The names of everything ordered should be plainly written out. This will save much trouble, and, at the same time, prevent mistakes.
3. Complaint is sometimes made by correspondents whose orders embrace a large variety of trees, because the entire number has not been filled. As it is not possible to do this without substitution, our rule is **not to substitute without express instructions from our patrons.**
4. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties of fruits will do well to leave the selection to ourselves, as we shall send only such as give general satisfaction.
5. All communications respecting nursery articles and prices will be attended to promptly, and any information or advice that we are able to impart, when desired, will be given freely.
6. It is requested that explicit directions for marking and shipping packages accompany each order. When it is left to us to choose the mode of conveyance, we will exercise our best judgment, but in all cases the articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being shipped, and if delay or loss occurs, the carrier alone must be held responsible.
7. Where contracts are made to deliver trees at any particular place, our responsibility ceases the day on which the purchasers were notified to receive their orders.
8. All trees and plants are carefully labeled and securely packed in the best manner, for which a moderate charge, sufficient to cover cost of material only, will be made.
9. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with remittances or satisfactory reference. Remittance may be made by draft on San Francisco, postoffice money order, or Wells Fargo & Co's money order.
10. Our customers are requested to notify us immediately of any errors that may be committed in filling their orders, so that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.
11. Small packages, not exceeding four pounds in weight, may be sent by mail, at an additional charge of one cent for two ounces.

Suitable Soils and Location for Fruit and Nut Trees

TREES ON THE ALMOND ROOT require to be in a deep, well-drained and warm soil.

TREES ON THE PEACH ROOT will succeed in a greater variety of soils, a gravelly soil, a red-hill soil, a sandy river bottom, or a moderately heavy land will all nourish and preserve the peach root.

THE MYROBOLAN PLUM ROOT is the best for most varieties of prunes and plums, but it requires a rich, moist land to produce the best results, and will do well in quite a heavy soil.

THE APPLE AND PEAR, on their own roots only, require a rich, deep land, and will take a good deal of moisture, especially the latter.

THE CHERRY requires a deep, sandy loam along the creek beds, to bring it to perfection. The mazzard is the only stock on which to work it in California.

What applies to the peach applies similarly to the Nectarine.

THE QUINCE will grow in very wet land.

THE WALNUT requires a very deep, rich land.

THE OLIVE is said to produce the finest quality of fruit on rocky hillsides, but will make a correspondingly larger tree in richer soil, and will also produce larger crops.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING

The many excellent treatises on Fruit Culture which have appeared in the past few years—one or more of which should be in the hands of every person intending to plant—render it almost unnecessary to give any directions in that line; yet we are so frequently asked for advice that we have concluded to offer a few general remarks.

The situation of the orchard having been decided on, the ground should be deeply plowed, subsoiled and thoroughly pulverized. The holes should be dug at least a foot larger in every direction than actually required by the roots, when spread out in their natural positions. In planting, the top soil should be broken down into the hole and worked carefully in between every root and fibre, filling up every crevice, that every root may be in contact with the soil, and the whole made quite firm as the filling-up progresses. The tree, when planted, may in light soils stand from one to two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery; but in heavy clay or wet ground it is advisable to have it stand at the same height as it was before transplanting.

On account of our long, dry, hot summer, we have found it beneficial to shade the sunny side of the tree with a board or shake stuck in the ground a few inches away from it for the first two or three years. The tops should be shortened in more or less, in proportion to size and variety of tree and condition of roots.

A few hints regarding the handling of trees on their arrival at destination will be of value to amateurs in the business.

Immediately on receipt of the trees, open up the bale or box, remove the packing from the roots, cut the rope binding each bundle, spread the trees out in a trench, slope them at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and cover the roots with soil and carefully work it in between them; then water thoroughly, and they will remain in good condition until ready to plant in the orchard.

Should the trees become dry or shriveled from delay in being promptly forwarded by the carriers, bury them in moist soil, covering them up completely, then wet the ground thoroughly, allow them to remain for several days, and when the bark appears to be fresh and bright, plant at once. Never place them in water, as it will cause the bark to rot and often kill the tree.

In planting, never bind the roots, but dig the hole large enough to receive them freely. Fill with the surface soil first, and pack firmly around the roots. After the tree is planted a couple of buckets of water poured around the tree will settle the dirt more thoroughly than any other method which could be adopted.

GUARANTEE—While we exercise the greatest care and diligence to have all our trees, etc., true to the label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all such trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or to refund the amount paid, yet it is mutually understood and agreed to between purchasers and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally paid us for said trees, etc., that prove untrue.

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre at Given Distances Apart.

	Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method
Distance, 1 foot apart each way, number plants.....	43,560	50,300
Distance, 2 feet apart each way, number plants.....	10,890	12,575
Distance, 3 feet apart each way, number plants.....	4,840	5,889
Distance, 4 feet apart each way, number plants.....	2,722	3,143
Distance, 5 feet apart each way, number plants.....	1,742	2,011
Distance, 6 feet apart each way, number plants.....	1,210	1,397
Distance, 7 feet apart each way, number plants.....	888	1,025
Distance, 8 feet apart each way, number plants.....	680	785
Distance, 9 feet apart each way, number plants.....	537	620
Distance, 10 feet apart each way, number plants.....	435	502
Distance, 12 feet apart each way, number plants.....	302	348
Distance, 14 feet apart each way, number plants.....	222	256
Distance, 15 feet apart each way, number plants.....	193	222
Distance, 16 feet apart each way, number plants.....	170	191
Distance, 18 feet apart each way, number plants.....	134	154
Distance, 20 feet apart each way, number plants.....	109	125
Distance, 25 feet apart each way, number plants.....	69	79
Distance, 30 feet apart each way, number plants.....	48	55
Distance, 35 feet apart each way, number plants.....	35	40
Distance, 40 feet apart each way, number plants.....	27	31

Rule, Square Method—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in the acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Rule, Equilateral Triangle Method—Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal .866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

Distance for Planting Fruit Trees.

Standard Apples	25 to 30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears	20 to 25 feet apart each way
Strong Growing Cherries	20 to 25 feet apart each way
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 to 20 feet apart each way
Standard Plums and Prunes	18 to 20 feet apart each way
Apricots, Peaches and Nectarines	18 to 20 feet apart each way
Grapes	7 to 10 feet apart each way
Currants, Gooseberries and Loganberries	4 by 6
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7
Strawberries for Field Culture	1 to 1½ by 4 to 4
Strawberries for Garden Culture	1 to 2 feet apart

SPRAYING FORMULAS

Bordeaux Mixture. Copper sulphate, 6 pounds; quicklime, 4 pounds; water, 40 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. If the mixture is to be used on peach foliage it is advisable to add an extra pound of lime to the above formula. When applied to such plants as carnations or cabbages it will adhere better if about a pound of hard soap be dissolved in hot water and added to the mixture. For rots, mildews, and all fungus diseases.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate. Copper carbonate, 1 ounce; ammonia (1 volume 26% Beaume, ⅔ volume of water) enough to dissolve the copper; water, 9 gallons. The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For the same purposes as Bordeaux mixture.

Copper Sulphate Solution. Copper sulphate, 1 pound; water, 15 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break. For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water.

Paris Green. Paris green, 1 pound; water, 200-300 gallons. If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound of quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage unless lime is added. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture can be applied together with perfect safety. Use at the rate of four ounces of the arsenites to 50 gallons of the mixture. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties.

London Purple. This is used in the same proportion as Paris green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with two or three times its weight of lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. The composition of London purple is exceedingly variable, and unless good reasons exist for supposing that it contains as much arsenic as Paris green, use the latter poison. Do not use London purple on peach or plum trees unless considerable lime is added.

Hellebore. Fresh white hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Apply when thoroughly mixed. This poison is not so energetic as the arsenites and may be used a short time before the sprayed portions mature.

Kerosene Emulsion. Hard soap, ½ pound; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5-10 minutes. Dilute 10 or 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects. For insects which suck, as plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, bark-lice or scale. Cabbage worms, currant worms and all insects which have soft bodies can also be successfully treated.

California Fruits and How to Grow them

By Prof. E. J. Wickson

THIRD REVISED EDITION of this Invaluable Book, which should be in the hands of every planter. PRICE, \$2.50 Per Copy.

To be had from TRUMBULL & BEEBE, 419-421 Sansome St., S. F., Cal.

APPLES

The first fruit in importance is the apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

APPLES—New Varieties

FLORY, OR WINTER BANANA—Originated in Indiana. It is unsurpassed for beauty; golden yellow with slight blush or tint of red on sunny side. It is of excellent subacid flavor, much resembling a banana; a delicious apple for eating and cooking. It is a good keeper, remaining in good condition until April. Tree is a vigorous upright grower; the top buds generally produce fruit at two years of age, bears annually, increasing in number with age. 1 yr., 4 to 5 ft., 35c each. \$3.00 per 10.



Bismarck Apple

BISMARCK—Originated in New Zealand. Tree short, stocky grower, with thick, heavy foliage, hardy and productive. Fruit large, handsome, yellow, shaded and covered with red; tender, subacid; good for both dessert and cooking. Its most remarkable characteristic is its early fruiting habit. Trees on dwarf stocks grown in pots or tubs make beautiful decorative specimens. November to April. 1 yr., 4 to 5 ft., 35c each. \$3.00 per 10.

WISMER'S DESSERT—Size medium to large. Smooth, beautifully colored with yellow, shaded with bright red, in stripes and blotches, marked with russet dots. Exquisitely delicious flavor, juicy, melting, buttery, pear-like texture. Tree a strong grower and extremely hardy. Season November to April. 1 yr., 4 to 5 ft., 35c each.

APPLES—Summer

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS.

PRICE

	Each	10	100
One year, 4 to 5 feet.....	25c	\$2.00	\$12.00
Two years, 4 to 6 feet.....	30c	2.50	....

ASTRACHAN, RED—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid; a good bearer; the best summer cooking apple. June and July.

CAROLINE RED JUNE—Small or medium, deep red, flesh very white, tender, juicy, with a brisk, subacid flavor. Tree very vigorous, an early and abundant bearer. August.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—A beautiful Russian apple; large yellow, streaked with red; tree vigorous and very productive; juicy with rich subacid flavor.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium; yellow; excellent, popular for dessert and cooking. July.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; good for drying; very productive. August and September.

SWEET JUNE—Medium size, round, flesh yellowish, very sweet and tender eating apple, fair for cooking. June and July.

ALEXANDER—Very large and beautifully striped, of good quality; extra for cooking and drying, and a valuable market sort. September.

APPLES—Autumn

FALL PIPPIN—Very large, yellowish green; tree vigorous and very productive; flesh white, tender and mellow; one of the best fall apples. September.

JONATHAN—Medium size; striped red and yellow; vinous flavor, very productive; valuable for market. November to December.

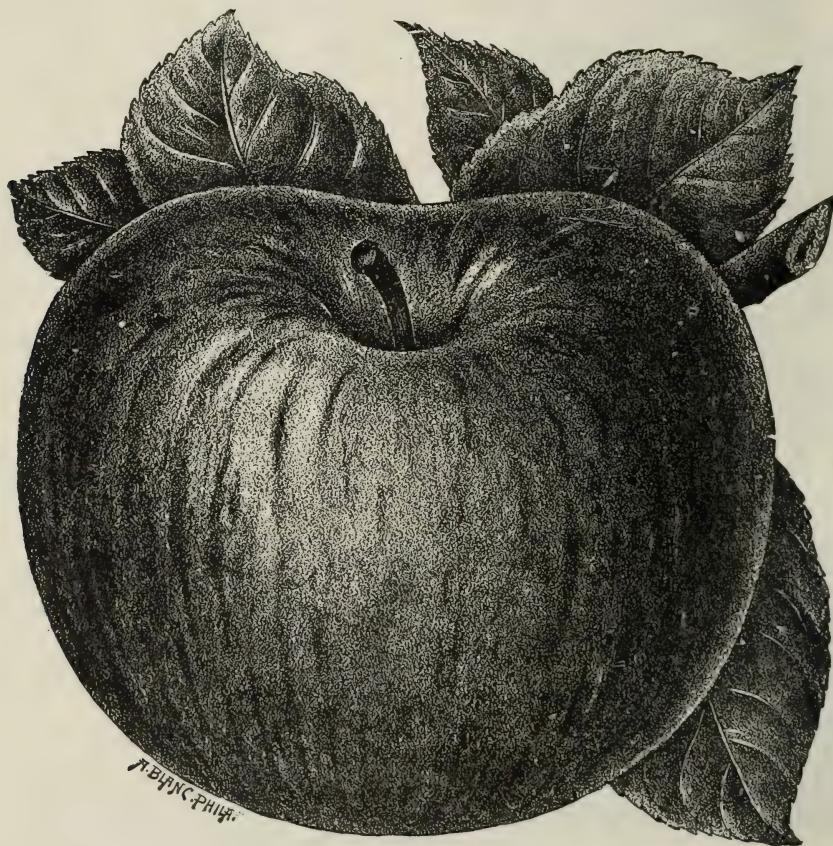
KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY—Large; striped red and yellow; very productive; every way desirable. October.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Large, flat, smooth, with a fine, red cheek or blush on a pale yellow ground, flesh white, tender, with a pleasant subacid flavor, tree erect, vigorous, a regular and abundant bearer. September and October.

RED BIETIGHEIMER—Fruit large to very large, roundish, inclining to conical; skin pale, cream colored ground, mostly covered with purplish-crimson; flesh, white, firm, subacid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. September.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Has deservedly stood a long time at the head of its class. Large, greenish yellow; abundant bearer; excellent for cooking and drying. October to December

TWENTY OUNCE—Very large, nearly round, yellow, striped with red, of fair quality, tree a vigorous, spreading grower, and a fine bearer. Excellent for baking. October to January.



The Wealthy.

APPLES—Winter

ARKANSAS BLACK—Large, round or slightly conical; smooth, glossy, yellow where not covered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow; fine grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid; an excellent keeper.

BALDWIN—Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor; very productive; an old favorite.

APPLES—Continued.

- BEN DAVIS** (Baltimore Red or New York Pippin)—Large; striped, showy, and of good quality; productive, and a profitable market variety. November.
- ESÖPUS—SPITZENBERG**—Large; light red; rich, sprightly, vinous flavor; one of the best. November to January.
- LADY APPLE**—A beautiful little dessert fruit; quite small, flat, regularly formed; skin pale yellow, with a brilliant cheek; flesh crisp and juicy; bears abundantly. December to May.
- LAWVER**—Large, roundish; flat; mild subacid; beautiful dark red; very valuable as a late market sort; tree a vigorous grower, and very hardy. December to May.
- MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG**—Large size, color red, resembling very much the Wine Sap, though a much larger and finer apple; a good keeper.
- NEWTON PIPPIN (Yellow)**—Large, firm, crisp, juicy, rich and highly flavored; a great favorite in California, and is more extensively planted than any other variety. December to April.
- ROME BEAUTY**—Large, yellow and bright red; handsome; medium quality; tree a fair grower and bearer. November to February.
- SMITH'S CIDER**—Large, red and yellow, juicy, acid. Moderate grower and good bearer. November to February.
- WAGENER**—Medium to large; light yellow, slightly tinged with red, firm, rich and crisp, tree vigorous, upright, very productive. December to May.
- WEALTHY**—Medium, roundish, skin smooth, oily, whitish yellow, mostly covered with dark red, flesh white, vinous, subacid, hardy, an early and abundant bearer. November to February.
- WHITE WINTER PEARMAIN**—Medium, skin light yellowish green with a brownish cheek. Flesh tender, fine grained, mild, subacid, rich, aromatic flavor. December to February.
- WINESAP**—Large, roundish, deep red, medium quality, keeps well, tree a fair grower and good bearer. December to February.
- YELLOW BELLFLOWER**—A fine, large, yellow apple, crisp and juicy flesh, and slightly subacid flavor; in use all winter. November to February.

CRAB APPLES

- HYSLOP**—Almost as large as the Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness; late; tree remarkably vigorous.
- RED SIBERIAN**—Fruit small, about an inch in diameter; yellow, with scarlet cheek; beautiful. Tree an erect, free grower; bears when two or three years old.
- TRANSCENDENT**—A beautiful variety of Siberian Crab; red and yellow.
- YELLOW SIBERIAN (Golden Beauty)**—Large, and of a beautiful golden yellow color.

PEARS

The pear does well in all soils, but succeeds best on a heavy loam. Summer and Autumn pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and the fruit placed in a dark, cool place, where it will ripen, acquiring a delicious aroma and fine flavor.

PEARS—Summer

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS

	PRICE:	Each	10	100
One year, 3 to 5 feet.....	30c	\$2.50	\$20.00	
Two years, 3 to 5 feet.....	35c	3.00	20.00	

- BARTLETT**—Large size; clear yellow skin; flesh fine grained, buttery, very juicy, with a high aromatic flavor. August.
- CLAPP'S FAVORITE**—A splendid Pear, resembling the Bartlett, ripening a few days earlier; fine, melting, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. August.
- MADELEINE**—Medium; pale yellow, dotted with brown dots; flesh melting and juicy; the first early pear. June and July.
- SOUVENIR DU CONGRESS**—Large to very large; skin smooth, of a handsome yellow, with bright red or carmine on the side exposed to the sun; flesh much like the Bartlett. Ripens before the Bartlett.

PEARS—Autumn

- BEURRE CLAIRGEAU**—Very large; beautiful yellow and red; nearly melting, high flavored. October to November.
- BEURRE HARDY**—Large; greenish, covered with light russet and shaded with brownish-red; flesh buttery, with a rich vinous brisk flavor. September.
- BEURRE D'ANJOU**—Large russet yellow, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, with a high, rich, vinous flavor. October to November.
- DUCHESS D'ANJOLEME**—Very large; dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet, flesh white, buttery, and very juicy. September to October.
- FLEMISH BEAUTY**—Large, nearly covered with reddish brown where exposed to the sun. Strong grower and heavy bearer. September.
- HOWELL**—Rather large; light waxen yellow, often shaded with minute russet dots; flesh whitish, juicy, vinous; a vigorous grower and profuse bearer. September.
- IDAHO**—Large, nearly globular, obtusely ribbed; light, rich yellow, with numerous small dots; flesh fine grained, buttery; ripens a month later than the Bartlett; a good keeper.
- KIEFFER'S HYBRID**—A cross between the Chinese Sand Pear and the Bartlett; commences bearing very young, and produces regular and abundant crops; large; russet yellow; flesh white, buttery and juicy, quality good. October.
- LOUIS BONNE DE JERSEY**—Rather large, greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek, juicy, buttery, and melting; very productive. September to October.
- SECKEL**—Small, skin yellowish brown with a deep brownish red cheek, flesh fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, the richest and highest flavored pear known. September and October.

PEARS—Winter

- CROCKER BARTLETT**—A new variety that resembles the Summer Bartlett, ripens in January and February; fruit is large, very juicy and melting when ripe; high golden color, and a heavy bearer. Price: 1 year, 4 to 6 feet, 60c each; 10 for \$5.00.
- EASTER BEURRE**—Large, fine grained, very buttery, rich, sweet flavor. One of the best winter pears. December to March.
- LAWRENCE**—Medium, pale, lemon yellow with brown dots; sweet, juicy, good; tree a vigorous grower. November and December.
- P. BARRY**—Large, deep yellow, nearly covered with a rich, golden russet; flesh whitish, firm, melting, sweet; an early and prolific bearer. December to January.
- VICAR OF WAKEFIELD**—Large, smooth, pale yellow. Flesh greenish white, generally juicy with a sprightly flavor, excellent for baking. December.
- WINTER NELLIS**—Medium size; yellow, with gray russet; very juicy, and of the highest flavor; best winter pear, and valuable for market. November to January.
- WINTER BARTLETT**—In appearance it resembles the Bartlett. Fruit is large, perfectly smooth and covered with brown dots; flesh is tender, juicy and melting; flavor similar to the Winter Nellis; ripens about a month later. A favorable late variety.

PLUMS

The Plum tree attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. Plums are hardy and grow vigorously in nearly all sections. The Japanese sorts have awakened more interest during the past few years than any other recent-type of fruit.

	Each	10	100
Price—One year, 4 to 6 feet.....	25c	\$2.00	\$15.00

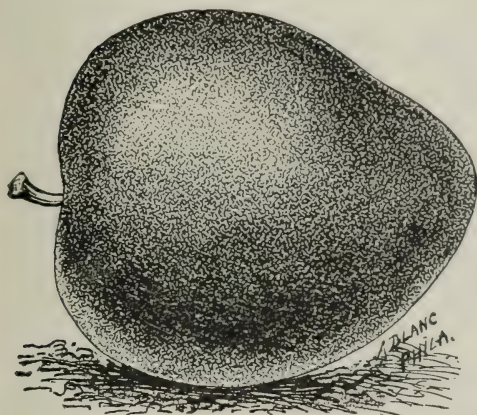
- BOTAN**—Resembles Kelsey, ripens much earlier, very large, heart-shaped, vivid cherry color, with heavy bloom, flesh orange yellow, sweet; good shipper and heavy bearer.
- BRADSHAW**—Very large; dark violet red; juicy and good; fine early plum, adhering partially to the stone.
- COE'S GOLDEN DROP**—Large and handsome, oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet; adheres to the stone.
- COLUMBIA**—Very large; round; brownish purple; rich and sugary; parts freely from stone.
- CLYMAN**—Large mottled, reddish purple, with beautiful blue; free stone; flesh firm, and sweet; valuable for shipping on account of its extreme early ripening.
- DAMSON**—Fruit small, oval; dark purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; ripens in September.

PLUMS—Continued

GREEN GAGE—Small, round; greenish yellow, with brown dots; exceedingly melting and juicy; flavor sprightly and luscious. Early August.

JEFFERSON—Large, oval; golden yellow, with reddish cheek, very rich and highly flavored; parts from the stone. August.

KELSEY JAPAN—Very large, heart-shaped; skin mixed yellow and purple color, covered with bloom; flesh yellow, very firm, and clings somewhat to the stone, which is very small; good when fully ripe. September.



Wickson

PEACH—Very large, shaped like a peach; skin brownish red, flesh pale yellow, slightly coarse grained, but juicy; separates freely from the stone. July.

SATSUMA—Large, round; deep crimson to the pit; flesh very firm; seed remarkably small. It makes a beautiful crimson, semi-transparent jelly, which has a peculiar guava-like, spicy flavor.

PRUNUS SIMONI (Apricot Plum)—Large, flattened; bright red or dark cinnabar color; flesh apricot yellow, firm, rich, and sweet; with a strong pineapple flavor. September.

WASHINGTON—A magnificent large plum, roundish; deep yellow, with a pale crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet.

WICKSON—Formed like the Kelsey; in ripening the color changes from a deep cherry red to a rich claret; flesh amber, very juicy.

YELLOW EGG—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; rather acid until very ripe, when it becomes sweet.

PRUNES

By the term "prune" is signified a plum that dries successfully without the removal of the pit and produces a sweet dried fruit.

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS.

	PRICE:	Each	10	100
Prune on Myrobolan, 1 year, 4 to 6 feet.....	25c	\$2.00	\$12.00	
Prune on Peach, 1 year, 4 to 6 feet.....	25c	2.00	12.00	

BULGARIAN—About medium size; almost round; dark purple; sweet and rich, with a pleasant acid flavor. Tree a vigorous grower, and an early, regular, profuse bearer.

FELLENBERG (Large German Prune, Swiss Prune, Italian Prune)—Medium size, oval, dark purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying.

FRENCH PRUNE (Petite d'Agen, Burgundy Prune)—The well-known variety so extensively planted for drying; medium size; egg-shaped; violet purple; juicy, very sweet, rich and sugary; very prolific bearer.

GERMAN PRUNE (Common Quetsche)—The fruit of the true German prune is long, oval and swollen on one side; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet, with a peculiar pleasant flavor; separates readily from the stone. September.

GIANT—Fruit is much larger than the Petite Prune; dark crimson color on yellow ground; flesh is sweet and of fine texture; makes a handsome dried prune.

HUNGARIAN (Grosse Prune d'Agen)—Very large; dark red; juicy and sweet. Its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping qualities render it a profitable variety for home or distant markets.

IMPERIAL—Very large, of a violet purple color, with dark blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, and exceedingly sweet; pit small. Ripens earlier than the French Prune, and when dried is quite dark.

ROBE DE SARGENT—Medium size, oval; skin deep purple, approaching black, and covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet and well flavored, sugary, rich and delicious, slightly adhering to the stone.

SILVER—A seedling of Coe's Golden Drop, which it much resembles. In the judgment of fruit experts it is entitled to rank with the best drying plums and prunes, because of its large size, handsome appearance and superior flavor.

TRAGEDY—Fruit medium size; dark purple; flesh yellowish green, rich and sweet, frees readily from the pit. Its early ripening (in June) makes it very valuable as a shipping fruit.

CHERRIES

Cherries thrive in almost any dry or well drained soil. It is one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees, and very desirable for planting, where beauty and shade as well as fruit are desired.

	Each	10	100
PRICE: One year, 4 to 5 feet.....	.35c	\$3.00	\$25.00
One year, 3 to 4 feet.....	.30c	2.50	20.00

HEARTS AND BIGARREAU

BING—Originated from seed of Black Republican. Fruit large, dark brown or black, very fine, late; a good shipping variety.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Fruit very large; bright purplish black; tender, rich and delicious. Tree a very upright grower and productive; most popular of the black cherries.

GOVERNOR WOOD—Very large; rich yellow, with a red cheek, juicy and sweet.

LUELLING (Black Republican)—Supposed to be a cross between the Napoleon Bigarreau and Black Tartarian, having the solid flesh of the former and the color of the latter. Very late.

LAMBERT—Fruit of largest size and of fine quality; color deep, rich red; flesh firm and of fine flavor; a fine market variety. Ripens two weeks later than Napoleon Bigarreau.

NAPOLEON BIGARREAU (Royal Ann)—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet; the best for market and canning. Late.

DUKES AND MORELLOS

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid favor; good for cooking.

MAY DUKE—Large; dark red; juicy and rich; an excellent variety.

PEACHES

The peach tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil, warm sandy loam is probably the best. In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the tree and the fine quality of the fruit, the peach should have the shoots and branches cut back to one-half the preceding season's growth every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head, this should be done as early as practicable.

FREESTONE VARIETIES

	Each	10	100
PRICE—1 year, on Peach root, 3 to 5 feet	30c	\$2.50	\$20.00

ALEXANDER—Generally considered to be the best early; medium to large size; greenish white, nearly covered with a deep, rich red; very juicy, sweet, and of good quality; valuable as an early market sort.

EARLY CRAWFORD—A magnificent, large, yellow Peach of good quality. Its size, beauty, and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties.

FOSTER—A large, yellow Peach, resembling Early Crawford, and ripening a few days earlier. The fruit is very uniform in size.

HALE'S EARLY—Medium size, and nearly round; skin greenish, mostly covered with red when ripe; flesh white, juicy, rich, sweet.

ELBERTA—Large, yellow, with red cheeks; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. One of the leading market varieties. Follows Early Crawford.

MORRIS WHITE—Fruit large, oval; skin, greenish-white, with a creamy tinge when fully ripe; flesh white to the stone, firm, sweet and juicy; good for canning or drying. August.

LATE CRAWFORD—Fruit very large, roundish; skin yellow, with dark red cheek, flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, with a very rich vinous flavor.

LOVELL—Large; skin yellow; flesh fine, firm, clear yellow to the pit; tree a good grower and bearer; good for canning, shipping and drying.

MUIR—Fruit large; decided freestone; fine shipper and regarded as the best of all canning peaches. It requires but little sugar, and many pronounce it sweet enough without any. As a drying peach it excels all others ever introduced.

SALWAY—A large, yellow English peach, with deep yellow flesh; very juicy, melting and rich; a most valuable late market variety.

SNEED—It is claimed for this peach that it is fully ten days earlier than the Alexander, of same size and appearance, but more yellow; flesh tender, juicy, melting and delicious; clings slightly to the pit; said to be the first peach to ripen.

PEACHES—Continued

STRAWBERRY—Medium, oval; skin white, almost wholly marbled with deep red; flesh whitish, juicy, rich and delicate.

SUSQUEHANNA—A large, handsome variety, nearly globular; skin rich yellow, with beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with a rich vinous flavor.

WHEATLAND—Large, roundish; skin golden yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of fine quality. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford.

CLINGSTONE VARIETIES

GEORGE LATE CLING—Large; skin yellow, striped and splashed with bright red; flesh white and colored around the pit; a heavy bearer, and an excellent shipper.

HEATH—The most delicious of all clingstones; fruit very large; cream-colored, white, with a faint blush of red in the sun; flesh greenish white, and exceedingly juicy.

LEVY CLING—Medium size, yellow flesh, red cheek; late; good for canning.

LEMON CLING—A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped cling; skin yellow; flesh firm, yellow, with a rich, sprightly flavor.

McDEVIT CLING—Large; skin yellow, becoming red when ripe; flesh firm and solid; superior in flavor and a good shipper.

NICHOL'S ORANGE—A large yellow cling, with purple cheek.

PHILLIP'S CLING—Fine large yellow cling; no other color at pit; exceedingly rich; highly recommended for canning.

SELLERS'—A variety of orange cling of the largest size; skin yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and rich; very desirable for canning.

TUSCAN CLING (Tuskena)—A large yellow cling; juicy and of fine flavor. A good shipping and canning peach and desirable on account of its earliness, ripening with the Early Crawford.

NECTARINES

The habit and growth of the trees resembles the peach. The fruit has the distinction of a smooth skin, not so large as the peach, and rarely as fine flavored as our best peaches. Thrives wherever peaches will grow.

	Each	10	100
PRICE: On Peach root, 1 year, 3 to 5 feet	25c	\$2.00	\$18.00

BOSTON—Very large and handsome; deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottles of red; flesh yellow to the stone; sweet, with a pleasant and peculiar flavor; freestone.

NEW WHITE—Large; white; nearly round; flesh white, tender, very juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor, stone small, and separates freely. August.

APRICOTS

Beautiful and delicious fruit. In quality and appearance is between the plum and the peach, combining quality of both. Ripening early, together with its delightful flavor, makes it one of the most valuable fruits. Tree is as hardy as the peach; requires about the same cultivation as the peach or plum. For drying and canning it has no superior.

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS

	Each	10	100
PRICE: 1 year, 3 to 5 feet.....	30c	\$2.50	\$18.00

BRAGETTI'S FRENCH—Very large; good flavor; firm; ripens evenly on both sides; a good shipper.

TILTON—Originated near Hanford, Kings County, California; fruit medium; rich apricot color; good flavor and quality; parts readily from the stone; recommended as a regular bearer.

BLLENHEIM—Large, oval; flesh full to the pit; yellow, rich and juicy; ripens evenly and soon after the Royal; regular and prolific bearer; profitable for canning, drying and marketing.

HEMSKIRK—Large, roundish, but considerably compressed, or flattened on its sides; orange, with red cheek; flesh bright orange, tender. July.

MOORPARK—Very large; reddish orange; juicy, rich and tender. August.

ROYAL—Large, oval, slightly compressed; yellow, with orange cheek, faintly tinged with red; flesh pale orange; firm and juicy. July.

ALMONDS

The Almond prefers a loose, light, warm soil. It makes a comparatively large tree and should have plenty of room. Trees should be headed low and pruned during first three years.

	Each	10	100
PRICE: 1 year, 3 to 5 feet.....	25c	\$2.00	\$18.00

DRAKE'S SEEDLING—Shell soft; nut plump; hulls easily; an abundant bearer.

I. X. L.—Tree a sturdy, upright grower, with large leaves; nuts large; hulls easily; shells soft but perfect. It bears heavily and regularly.

NE PLUS ULTRA—Tree a rapid, upright grower; leaves rather large; a heavy and regular bearer; nuts large and very long in shape; soft shell; hulls free.

NONPAREIL—Of a weeping style of growth, smaller foliage than the I. X. L., but still forms a beautiful tree; heavy bearer, with very thin shell, of the Paper-shell type.

NEW VARIETY

THE JORDAN—The nuts are long and are hardshells; the kernels are single, narrow, long and plump; the kernel is always removed from the nut proper, when exported. The tree is a strong, thrifty grower and heavy bearer. Price: 1 year, 3 to 5 feet, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

FIGS

	Each	10	100
PRICE: 3 to 4 feet.....	25c	\$2.00	\$18.00
2 to 3 feet.....	20c	1.50	

(Except where noted.)

BLACK CALIFORNIA—Large; dark purple; very productive.

CALIMYRNA—Fruit tuberculate; skin greenish yellow; pulp amber, and when pollinated from the Wild Capri Fig, by the insect (*Blastophaga psenes*), makes the sweetest and most highly flavored and the best commercial fig. 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

WILD CAPRI—50c each.

WHITE ADRIATIC—This variety has proved to be the most profitable fig grown. The best dried figs have been produced from this variety. Tree a strong and healthy grower; skin white and thin; pulp red, exceedingly aromatic, and changes to amber color when dried.

QUINCES

	Each	10	100
PRICE: 1 year, 3 to 4 feet.....	25c	\$2.00	\$15.00

APPLE OR ORANGE—Large, roundish with short neck; fruit a beautiful bright golden yellow color; an old favorite sort. September.

CHAMPION—Fruit large and handsome; very productive; flesh tender, flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any other fruit with which it may be cooked.

WALNUTS

AMERICAN BLACK—One of the largest and handsomest of American forest trees; grows freely on this Coast, stands transplanting well, bears early, and ought to be extensively cultivated, not alone for the nuts, but also for the valuable wood it produces. 6 to 8 feet, each, 50c; 10 for \$4.00; 3 to 4 feet, each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

CALIFORNIA, BLACK—A rapid-growing tree; bears a nut with a hard shell, and grows well in any good soil; an excellent shade and avenue tree. 6 to 8 feet, 50c each; 10 for \$4.00. 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; 10 for \$3.00.

JAPANESE WALNUT (*Juglan's Sieboldiana*)—

The leaves are of immense size, and a charming shade of green. The nuts, which are produced in abundance, grow in clusters of fifteen or twenty, have a shell thicker than the English walnut, very much resembling pecan nuts. The meat is sweet, of the best quality, flavor like butternut, but less oily, and much superior. The trees grow with great vigor, of very handsome form, mature early, bear young, and are regular and productive. Price: 3 to 4 feet, 35c each; 10 for \$3.00.

SANTA BARBARA SOFT SHELL—A variety originating with Joseph Sexton, of Santa Barbara, Cal. Tree a vigorous grower, early and abundant bearer. The nut is large; kernel white, sweet and readily extracted; shell thin, easily broken. Price: 4 to 6 feet, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10; 3 to 4 feet, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.



Japanese Walnut

WALNUT—Continued

PARISIENNE WALNUT—Originated in the southeast of France; called "Parisienne" in honor of the Capital of France. The nut is large, broader at the small end than the Mayette and the Franquette, and has a very pretty shape. It is as late and hardy as Mayette. Price: 4 to 6 feet, 50c each; 10 for \$4.00.

CHESTNUTS

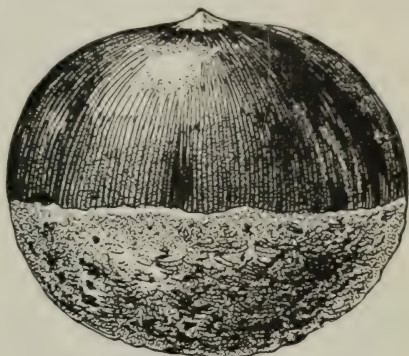
AMERICAN SWEET—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable, and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. 3 to 4 feet, 35c each.

JAPANESE MAMMOTH—

Remarkable for its great size and fine flavor—in these respects being superior to the European varieties. The tree is similar in habit and growth to the Italian Chestnut; a handsome, sturdy, healthy tree; it grows in Northern Japan, and has proved to be sufficiently hardy almost anywhere in the United States. Bears fruit at three or four years of age. 3 to 4 feet, 40c each; 10 for \$3.00.



American Chestnut

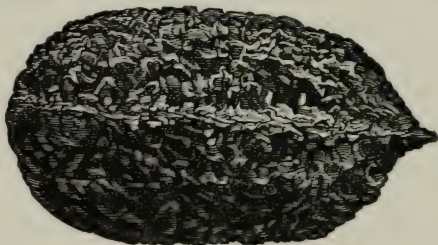


Japanese Mammoth Chestnut

ITALIAN OR SPANISH—A highly ornamental tree of free growth, esteemed alike for its beautiful foliage and valuable timber. The nut is sweet, and generally large, but the trees being raised from the seed, the fruit often varies in size and quality. 3 to 4 feet, 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

BUTTERNUT

BUTTERNUT, OR WHITE WALNUT—A fine native tree, producing a large, longish nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel. Price: 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.



Butternut.

FILBERTS

PRICE: 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

RED HAZEL—Medium size; shell rather thick; kernel crimson skin, with a peculiar excellent flavor.

KENTISH COB—Nut large, oblong, and somewhat compressed; shell thick, of a brown color; kernel full and rich.

PURPLE LEAVED—This is an ornamental shrub, as well as productive of excellent fruit; foliage is of deep purple or red color.

JAPAN PERSIMMON

PRICE: Grafted, 3 to 4 feet.....	Each	10
	35c	\$3.00

The Japan Persimmon is now bearing in many parts of the State, and its successful culture in California is fully established. The fruit is not only beautiful in appearance, but excellent in quality, and finds a ready sale in the San Francisco market. The tree is highly ornamental, with its large, dark-green, glossy foliage.

AMONG—Large, round, a little flattened; orange color.

HAYCHEYA—Large, oblong; rich color; one of the best.

HYAKUME—This is the largest variety known, and of the very best quality.

GESHONAKI—Fruit flat, medium size; of a yellowish color.

KUROKUME—Large, round, a little flattened at the stem.

MINOKAKI (Seedless)—Very large, oblong, high colored; nearly or quite without seeds.

ZINGI—Medium size and fine for drying.

POMEGRANATE

PRICE: 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

PAPER SHELL—Fruit large; thin skin; inside covering of the pulp is also very thin; tree a heavy bearer, but more dwarf than the Ruby.

SPANISH RUBY—Fruit large; skin thick, pale yellow, with a crimson cheek; flesh of magnificent crimson color, highly aromatic, and very sweet.

SWEET FRUITED—Fruit very large, with sweet and juicy pulp; ripens early.

WONDERFUL—Fruit large and highly colored; the pulp is of a rich garnet color, while the juice is as dark as port wine and of exquisite flavor.

OLIVES

ASCOLANO, "White Olive of Ascoli" (Italian)—Fruit large; bears early; among the best of the Italian varieties for pickling. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

SEVILLANO—This tree is a strong grower; leaves deep green, greenish-white on the under side. No doubt the largest of all Olives, and the variety exported from Spain under the name of "Queen Olive." Used entirely for pickling green; when ripe of a bluish black color, flesh adheres to the pit. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

COLUMBALLA (Columella)—The berries and oil are affected by the quality of the soil, the quality of the oil running from only good to the very best, as the land is more or less adapted to olive culture. Before maturity it is one of the very best for pickles, the fruit being bright yellow, and containing very little bitterness. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each.

MISSION—Nearly all the oil and pickled olives thus far produced in the State have been made from the fruit of this variety. Owing to its vigorous growth, large size and erect habit, it is preferred to other varieties for street planting. The fruit is freestone, medium to large size, ripens in December, and makes oil and pickles of excellent quality. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each; 10 for \$3.00; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; 10 for \$4.00.

NEVADILLO BLANCO—Fruit medium to large size, oval, slightly oblique, with small pit, ripens early in November. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each.

PENDULINA (French)—The tree is a strong, upright, symmetrical grower; the fruit grows in clusters and produces a good grade of oil. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each.

MANZANILLO—Fruit large, nearly round, freestone, with a very small pit; ripens early in November; makes a high-grade oil and is exceedingly rich when pickled, resembling the Queen Olive. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each.

RUBRA—A variety bearing heavy and regular crops of medium-sized fruit; best suited for oil, is one of the sweetest, and a freestone. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each.

UVARIA—A very valuable olive, both for pickles and oil; tree vigorous and quite hardy. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each.

CITRUS FRUITS

THE LIME

PRICE: 3 feet, \$1.00 each.

MEXICAN—Very largely grown in California and equal to the imported Mexican. Tree is much used for hedges, for which purpose it is well adapted.

ORANGES

PRICE:

	Each	10
Orange, Lemon and Grape-Fruit. Packed in damp moss, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
Orange, Lemon and Grape-Fruit. Packed in damp moss, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	8.00
Orange, Lemon and Grape-Fruit. Lifted with balls of earth, 4 to 5 feet.....	1.50	.....
Orange, Lemon and Grape-Fruit. Lifted with balls of earth, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	.....
Orange, Lemon and Grape-Fruit. Lifted with balls of earth, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	.....

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS

The following-named sorts, having been well tested in various parts of California with satisfactory results, are considered the standard varieties, and can be recommended for general cultivation:

ORANGES—Continued.

KUMQUAT—This unique and curious member of the citrus family, commonly called Kumquat, is a native of Japan, where it is known as Kin-Kan, which means Good Orange. Kumquat is Chinese for the same meaning. It bears in great profusion a small and very handsome deep yellow fruit. The whole fruit, rind and all, is eaten; also largely used as preserves. Price: 1 to 2 feet, \$1.00 each.

JAPANESE ORANGE (Oonshiu)—Fruit medium-sized, thin-skinned, handsome and of good quality; nearly seedless. The tree being a dwarf and profuse bearer, would make it a fine ornament in a lawn or dooryard. 18 to 22 inches, each, 75 cents; 10 for \$6.00.

MALTESE BLOOD—Tree dwarfish, but a heavy cropper; as name indicates, fruit is red-pulped or streaked with red; quality rich, subacid, of specially rich flavor.

MEDITERRANEAN SWEET—Fruit medium size; skin thin and tough; pulp rich color, juicy, melting, subacid and vinous; frequently seedless.

VALENCIA LATE—An orange of remarkable strong growing habit; a good bearer, later than Mediterranean Sweet, which it resembles.

THOMPSON'S IMPROVED NAVEL—In character and habit closely allied to the Washington Navel. Fruit of medium size, smooth and thin-skinned; good flavor, and comes into bearing early.

WASHINGTON NAVEL—Fruit large, solid and heavy; skin smooth and of very fine texture; very juicy; highly flavored, with melting pulp; tree hardy, a prolific bearer, medium thorny.

GRAPE FRUIT

The Grape Fruit, from its growing in clusters like a bunch of grapes, is fast coming into general demand in the East on account of its peculiar medicinal qualities; also from its fine flavor. The tree is much like an orange in appearance, a much larger and faster growing tree.

TRIUMPH—A strong and heavy bearer; thornless, or nearly so. Fruit of good size, round, juicy, and very acid. Season medium late, excellent shipper.

LEMONS

EUREKA—An excellent variety, originated in Southern California; smooth and full of acid juice.

LISBON—Fruit large and full of acid juice; is the hardiest and best for all purposes.

SICILY—Very superior. Fruit medium size; solid, juicy and very acid; free from the astringent taste so common to many lemons.

VILLA FRANCA—Highly flavored, skin very thin, and a heavy bearer; an excellent lemon for market and home use; quality of the very best; said to stand more cold than any other variety.

GRAPES—American Varieties

PRICE: 15 cents each; \$1.25 per 10.

This class of grapes can be recommended for localities where the severe winters and late and early frosts prevent the finer varieties from coming to perfection. They are also better suited for arbor and tellis growing. All have a peculiar musky flavor.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Berries large, often an inch or more in diameter; black, with light purple bloom; skin thin; flesh firm, but tender, parting easily from its few and small seeds.

CATAWBA—Large, coppery red berries, with a rich, vinous, musky flavor; the great wine grape of Ohio and Kentucky.

CONCORD—A large, handsome grape; ripening earlier than the Isabella; very hardy and productive, and one of the most popular of native grapes.

CHAMPION—Large, handsome black grape; bunches compact, berries round, sweet and pleasant; very early, hardy and productive.

DELAWARE—Bunches and berries small, the finest flavored American grape.

EMPIRE STATE—A variety with long bunches of medium-sized roundish berries, color white, slightly tinged with yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sweet.

ISABELLA—A strong growing variety, specially adapted for arbors; bunches good size; berries quite large, oval, black; covered with a blue bloom; juicy, sweet and rich.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—Vigorous grower, with large, dark, healthy foliage. A prolific bearer, producing large, handsome bunches; color greenish-white, with a rich yellow tinge; juicy and almost free from pulp.

MOORE'S EARLY—One of the most valuable early grapes, combining size, quality, productiveness and earliness among its desirable qualities. berry large, round, black.

NIAGARA—Bunch large, uniform, very compact; berry large, mostly round, light, greenish-white, slightly ambered in the sun; peculiar flavor and aroma; enormously productive.

POCKLINGTON—Bunch and berries large, when fully ripe a light golden yellow; juicy, tender, sweet, with little pulp. Vine thoroughly hardy, strong grower, free from mildew; productive.

GRAPAS—Continued

WORDEN—A splendid large grape of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of decidedly better quality.

PIERCE (Isabella Regia)—A sport of Isabella; foliage remarkably large; an exceedingly strong grower and prolific bearer. The berries, like the leaves, are of extraordinary size; black, with light bloom, and when ripe are exceedingly sweet, delicious and slightly aromatic.

GRAPES—Foreign Varieties

PRICE: Each, 10c; 10 for 75c; 100 for \$4.00; per 1,000, \$20.00.

FOR TABLE, RAISINS, WINE AND SHIPPING.

BLACK HAMBURG—Berries and bunches large; one of the best grapes for general cultivation.

BLACK MALVOISE—Bunches large and long; good for wine and table use.

CALIFORNIA OR MISSION—The well-known Mission wine grape.

EMPEROR—Bunches large, with large, oval, rose-colored berries. One of the most valuable grapes for shipping.

CORNICHON, BLACK—Bunches long and loose; berries oval, tapering at both ends; skin thick and dark, covered with bloom; flesh firm; a desirable variety for shipping; late.

CARIGNAN—Berries oblong, black; an excellent wine grape.

FLAME-COLORED TOKAY—Bunches and berries very large, firm and sweet; valuable for market, and one of the best shipping varieties.

MALAGA—Bunches very large, compact; berries yellowish green; skin thick, fleshy; an excellent shipping variety.

MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA—Bunches large; berries very large, oval, pale amber; flesh firm, moderately juicy, sweet and rich; a good raisin grape.

RUPESTRIS ST. GEORGE—Cuttings, No. 1, \$10.00 per 1000.

RUPESTRIS ST. GEORGE—Cuttings, No. 2, \$5.00 per 1000.

RUPESTRIS ST. GEORGE—Rooted vines, \$3.00 per 100.

ROSE OF PERU—Very large bunches; berries roundish; brownish black; valuable for market.

SULTANA—Long, compact bunches; berries amber colored, seedless; make fine currants.

THOMPSON'S SEEDLESS—A seedless variety, resembling the Sultana in some respects, but in others much superior.

WHITE SWEETWATER—Bunches good size; berries medium size, round; flesh crisp, watery, sweet, but not high flavored; the first good early grape.

ZINFANDEL—Bunches large; requires to hang several weeks after coloring before it is ripe. One of the most valuable grapes for wine.

VEGETABLE ROOTS AND PLANTS

ASPARAGUS, CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A standard variety; color deep green; quality first class; spreads less than any other variety. 1 year old, \$1.50 per 100; \$8.00 per 1000.

ASPARAGUS, PALMETTO—Mammoth size, evenness and regularity in growth and appearance. Any average bunch of fifteen sprouts will measure thirteen to fourteen inches in circumference. 1 year old root, \$1.50 per 100; \$8.00 per 1000.

ARTICHOKES, LARGE GREEN GLOBE—Strong two-year-old roots, per doz., \$1.50.

ARTICHOKES, JERUSALEM—At market price.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Leading and early varieties. Per 100, 50c.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—Leading early and late varieties. Per 100, 75c.

CELERY PLANTS—Transplanted, 25c per doz; \$1.50 per 100.

HOP ROOTS—Per doz., 50c.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS—Per doz., \$1.00.

PEPPER PLANTS—Ready April 1st. Per doz. 35c.

RHUBARB ROOTS, VICTORIA—Per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$5.00.

RHUBARB ROOTS, LORENZO—Per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$5.00.

TOMATO PLANTS—Ready April 1st. Per doz., 40c; per 100, \$2.00.

HEDGE PLANTS

ARBOR VITAE—Finer than Monterey Cypress. 3 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 ft., 75c each; 1½ ft., 50c each.

BOXWOOD—Gold-striped-leaved. 2 ft., 35c each; 3 ft., 50c each.

BOXWOOD—Dwarf for edging. 50c per 10; \$3.00 per 100.

CYPRESS, MONTEREY—Transplanted in boxes (of 100 each) 10 to 12 inches, \$2.00 per box; 15 to 20 inches, \$3.00 per box. For large numbers apply for special prices.

HEDGE PLANTS—Continued

- LAURUSTINUS**—Make a pretty hedge; always in flower. 12 to 18 inches, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.
OSAGE ORANGE—8 to 12 inches, \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1000.
BERBERRY—Purple-leaved. 8 to 12 inches, \$10.00 per 100.
HONEY LOCUST—8 to 12 inches, \$2.00 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.
PRIVET (California)—10 to 16 inches, \$8.00 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, \$10.00 per 100.
PRIVET (Japanese)—Balled, 3 feet, 50c each; 2 feet, 35c each; 1 foot, \$10.00 per 100.
THORN—Single white (English). 18 inches, \$12.50 per 100.

Miscellaneous and Small Fruits



Buffalo Berry

habit it is similar to the currant, the bushes attaining the same size. The blossoms are quite large and composed of fine white petals, which, with the bright, glossy, dark green foliage, render it one of the handsomest of ornamental shrubs.

PRICE: 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

LOQUAT

ADVANCE—A beautiful evergreen shrub or tree, blossoming in early winter, and maturing its fruit in early spring. Tree a strong grower and of easy culture; grows well in almost any soil. Fruit large, from two to three inches in length, and one and a half inches in diameter; the fruit is pear shaped, borne in large clusters, turning to a bright orange yellow when fully ripe. Has a delicious and refreshing subacid flavor.

PRICE: Balled, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25 each.



BUFFALO BERRY

Fruit resembles small currants, but of richer taste, and literally covers the twigs and branches. If not gathered will remain on plants through the winter. Esteemed for pies, tarts, preserves, jellies, etc. A constant and prolific bearer, and will thrive anywhere. (A tree-like shrub of compact habit, well worth cultivating for ornamental purpose alone. Price: 25c each; \$2.00 for 10.

JUNE BERRY

IMPROVED DWARF

—A good substitute for the large or Swamp Huckleberry or Whortleberry, which it resembles; is borne in clusters, reddish-purple in color, changing to bluish-black. In flavor it is of a mild, rich, subacid; excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. It is extremely hardy. In



June Berry

HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY

A very ornamental fruit-bearing shrub of the Lilac family. Grows 4 to 6 feet high and produces, in abundance, berries in bunches like the Mountain Ash—about the size of cranberries, which hang on long after the leaves are gone and give it a very attractive appearance in early winter; makes an excellent sauce or jelly of an aromatic, pleasant flavor.

PRICE: 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY



The fruit is jet black when ripe, and in size somewhat larger than the English Morello, season of ripening being after all others are gone. It bears every year and is as prolific as a currant. Grows to height of 4 feet. It makes a handsome flowering bush with its mass of pure white flowers.

PRICE:

2 years, 3 feet, 35c each; 10 for \$3.00.

CRUNELLS

The Crunells is a cross between the gooseberry and currant. Plant a healthy, vigorous grower, resembling a currant in foliage and growth. The fruit, which resembles the gooseberry more than the currant, is produced in clusters of three to five and ten berries each, and at every bud on the branch, making an immense weight of fruit. The fruit to eat out of hand when ripe is good, having a peculiar, pleasant flavor, distinct from either the gooseberry or currant, and served as jelly, jam or in pies is delicious.

PRICE: 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.

HUCKLEBERRY

Huckleberries can be grown in a dry soil, as well as in moist, if occasionally irrigated; an immense bearer; fruit is of a blue-black color and rich flavor.

PRICE: 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.



Japanese Wineberry

JAPANESE WINEBERRY—This berry belongs to the Raspberry family, is a strong, vigorous grower, more hardy than the Raspberry or Blackberry. The berries are, from the time of formation and bloom until they ripen, enclosed in a "burr," which is formed by the calyx covering them entirely. When ripe the burr opens, exhibiting a large berry of the brightest, light, glossy scarlet color. The burrs and stems are covered with a heavy reddish moss like a Moss Rose bush. The flavor of the fruit is entirely different from any other berry, being very sprightly, sweet and juicy, of a delicate and luscious flavor peculiar to itself.

PRICE: 10c each; 12 plants for \$1.00.

GUAVA

The Strawberry variety is recognized as the best; it is fruiting well in many parts of the State; as hardy as the orange. It is a handsome shrub, and from its edible fruit may be made an excellent jelly.

STRAWBERRY—Fruit reddish-purple. Plants from pots, 50c each.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES

A handsome, silver-leaved shrub, with ornamental, reddish-brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow. Bright yellow flowers in June on long stalks, but the greatest value of the shrub is the fruit, which is edible and produced in the greatest abundance, oval in shape and about one-half inch long; color deep orange red.

PRICE: 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.



The New Cardinal Raspberry

NEW CARDINAL RASPBERRY

This wonderful berry is a surprise in the fullness of its merits—its great growth, extreme hardiness, and the exceeding productiveness of its choice red, rich, pure-flavored berries. A variety of great merit. Leading horticulturists who have seen this berry say that it is one of the wonders of the century, so far exceeding all others as to put it entirely beyond comparison. It is not a hybrid, but a result where nature combined its best in one little seed that produced the first Cardinal Raspberry plant; it also germinated that seed in its own way, not as under the care of an expert gardener, who would control the temperature, moisture, sunshine and weeds, but it came up in a neglected clump of Gregg Raspberry bushes, and there showed its make-up by growing far above them, and producing its great crop of red berries.

PRICE: 25c each; 10 for \$2.00.



Strawberry—Raspberry.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant in good soil, in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, and 3 to 4 feet apart in the row. After the fruiting season, or in early spring, cut out all the dead wood. Blackberries should be planted early, before the buds start. A good top dressing of stable manure, applied annually, will be conducive to large crops. Keep the ground clean.

CRANDALL'S EARLY—An excellent and prolific bearer, three weeks earlier than the Lawton, and continues to bloom and bear fruit until late in the fall. Each, 10c; 10 for 75c; 100 for \$3.00; 1000 for \$15.00.

ERIE—Very productive; of the largest size, coal black, firm and solid. Ripens early. Each, 10c; 10 for 75c; 100 for \$3.00.

EARLY HARVEST—An enormous bearer. Berries sweet and of the highest quality. Each, 10c; 10 for 75c.

EL DORADO—The berries are large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet and melting; have no hard core. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00.

EVERGREEN—Introduced from Oregon; beautiful, cut-leaved foliage, which it retains during the winter; berries large, black, sweet, rich and delicious. Each, 10c; 10 for 75c; 100 for \$4.00.

KITTATINY—Fruit large, rich, glossy black; firm, juicy, sweet and excellent; the variety almost exclusively planted for market. Each, 10c; 10 for 75c; 100 for \$2.50.

LAWTON—Fruit large; ripens late; very productive. Each, 10c; 10 for 75c; 100 for \$2.50.

MINNEWASKI—Fruit large, glossy, black, juicy sweet, with fine aromatic flavor. Productive and hardy. One of the best for market and home gardens. Ripensearly. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00.

WILSON'S EARLY—A hardy, productive sort; very large and early. Each, 10c; 10 for 75c; 100 for \$2.50.

WILSON'S JUNIOR—A seedling of Wilson's Early; large and early. Each, 10c; 10 for 75c; 100 for \$2.50.

STRAWBERRY—RASPBERRY

This fine fruit is a beautiful "Dwarf Raspberry," growing only 15 to 18 inches high, spreading considerably, and soon forming dense clumps of solid foliage. The plant is handsome, its bright green foliage resembling that of the rose. The fruits, produced very early in the season, stand upright, well out of the foliage, and thus easily gathered. They are of the size and shape of a large strawberry. Their flavor is delicious and unique, whether eaten fresh or cooked. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00.



Kittatiny Blackberry.

MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY

The Mammoth, in growth and vine, is entirely unlike any other Blackberry plant known. The canes are exceedingly large, and when exposed to the sun, a deep red color; is a rampant grower, trailing upon the ground, and under favorable conditions will make a growth of 20 feet or more in one season; the foliage is large and thick, of a deep green color; the plants are wonderfully productive and exceedingly early, fruit ripening three weeks before other cultivated kinds. The fruit is enormously large, some specimens measuring from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; the very largest blackberry known to the world. The flavor is a decided improvement on any variety of blackberry, and the acid flavor, so pronounced in all other kinds, is in this berry very mild and pleasant; and when fully ripe is quite sweet. This berry, in size and delicious flavor, will eclipse any blackberry heretofore produced. It is advisable in planting the Mammoth that the plants be given plenty of room. If grown upon a trellis, which is by far the best, the rows should not be less than 9 or 10 feet apart and the plants 6 or 8 feet in the rows. 15c each; 10 for \$1.00; 100 for \$6.00.



Rathburn Blackberry

For description see page 88

BLACKBERRIES—Continued

HIMALAYA GIANT—A late Blackberry coming after the other berries are gone, ripening over a period of several weeks, making it especially desirable for family use. In Northern California they are seldom injured by frost. Like the Loganberry, it must be grown on a trellis—the vines under favorable conditions growing 15 to 20 feet. The berries grow in bunches; are of excellent flavor. Plants ready March 1st. Each, 25c; \$2.00 per 10.

MERSEREAU—The berries are brilliant sparkling black, and what adds great value to it, as a market berry, it remains black under all conditions and circumstances, never turning red when gathered in hot weather. The canes are of strong, upright habit; foliage large, deep green, abundant and entirely free from rust or blight. Price: 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

RATHBURN BLACKBERRY

The berries are large, of an intense jet black, very glossy and of permanent color, extra fine quality, with a peculiarly rich aroma, and sufficiently firm to carry well to market. The plant suckers very little; it makes a strong, upright main stem, from which the branches start out long and drooping, and the ends of which root readily in the ground, like Blackcap Raspberries, if covered lightly with soil. It is not a dewberry, as one might suppose from this description, but simply a blackberry with the tip-rooting habit. It forms a compact bush of four to five feet high, with canes much less thorny than other varieties, and yield abundantly. All who want a large blackberry of the highest quality should certainly try this. Price: 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

DEWBERRIES

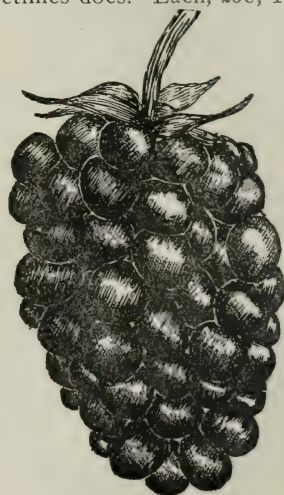
AUSTIN IMPROVED—Fruit large, of a glossy black color; its very appearance has a tempting effect on those who see it. Its flavor is excellent; when fully ripe it will melt in your mouth most pleasantly. Has the hardy character common to the Dewberry family. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00.

New Dewberry "PREMO"

An extra early variety; very large, jet black, firm and good; ripens its crop very fast. The special points in this dewberry are: Ripens 7 to 10 days earlier than Lucretia, ripening the crop so fast that it is nearly all gone at second picking of the Lucretia; better and firmer quality; foliage dark green and healthy; not inclined to burn when hot sun comes, as the other sometimes does. Each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00.



Lucretia.



Premo Dewberry.

LUCRETIA—A trailing variety of the Blackberry, producing an abundance of large, glossy, black, handsome fruit, of excellent quality. The fruit ripens early. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00; 100 for \$4.00.

DEWBERRY—Continued

GARDENA—The Gardena has proven to be a most valuable fruit in Southern California. It is remarkably early, ripening its fruit in April and May, and in productiveness is a surprise. The fruit is large, firm, of superior flavor, and very attractive in its appearance. With all these excellencies it must become one of the most desirable berries for the market. Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00.

RASPBERRIES

Plant in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, 2 to 4 feet in the row. Cut the tops off within a few inches of the ground when planted. After the fruit season, cut out all the old wood which bore the last crop of fruit. Pinch the vigorous young shoots several times during the summer. They will then grow stout enough to stand without staking.

BARTER—A large, red berry, often measuring nearly or quite an inch in diameter, round, a little flattened; fine flavor and firm. Each, 10c; 10 for 75c; 100 for \$2.50; 1000 for \$15.00.

BRANDYWINE—Berries bright red, large and firm, hence valuable to ship to distant market. In most markets a red raspberry, to be really valuable, must be a bright red and ripen very early; this variety does, and hence is one of the very best. Price: 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

"HAYMAKER"**THE NEW
RASPBERRY**

THE HAYMAKER is a purple cap, not so dark as Columbian or Shafter, and much larger and firmer than either of those varieties, and stands up well in shipping. Sample crates have been shipped to distant points with entire satisfaction. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market; very popular as a canning berry. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

GOLDEN QUEEN (Yellow)—A beautiful, large golden yellow berry, seedling of the Cuthbert, and surpassing that variety in size, beauty and quality, succeeding in all sections. Each, 10c; 10 for 75c; 100 for \$6.00.

CUTHBERT (Queen of Market)—Berries of the largest size; very firm; deep rich crimson; very handsome; flavor excellent; strong, vigorous grower; one of the very best for market. Each, 10c; 10 for 50c; 100 for \$2.50.

HANSELL—An established variety; medium to large, bright crimson; firm; fine flavor; canes vigorous, hardy and productive. Each, 10c; 10 for 50c; 100 for \$2.50.

LOUDON—This Raspberry ripens moderately early and holds out very late; it is highly productive, claiming to exceed other red Raspberries in this respect. A good shipper; large; of superior quality and an attractive crimson color. Each, 10c; 10 for 75c; 100 for \$3.00.

COLUMBIAN—Foliage light green and healthy. Propagates from the tips. Very hardy; enduring 28 deg. below zero without harm. Fruit very large; color dark red, bordering on purple; a delicious table berry. Each, 10c; 10 for 75c.

MILLER RED—A stout, healthy, vigorous grower. It is well calculated to hold up the immense crops of fruits with which it loads itself. Berry is as large as Cuthbert; round in shape; color bright red, does not fade. It does not seem particular as to soil, having been fruited on light, sandy, gravelly and heavy clay soils with equal success. Each, 10c; 10 for 75c; 100 for \$3.00.



Hansel Raspberry.

BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES

PRICE: Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00; 100 for \$6.00.

EARLY OHIO—A strong growing variety, producing berries of great size, unsurpassed for canning; flavor peculiar and fine.**GREGG**—One of the most valuable varieties of the Black Cap family; fruit large. A hardy, vigorous grower, and great bearer.**MAMMOTH CLUSTER**—Large and very productive; quality good.**THE LOGAN BERRY**

This is a seedling from the Aughinbaugh Blackberry, a wild variety, pistillate, of California, crossed or fertilized by pollen of the Antwerp Raspberry. The plants are unlike either the raspberry or blackberry, and are of low-growing habit, more like the dewberry, of very large, strong canes or vines, without thorns, but have very fine soft spines, like those found on raspberry plants. Leaves of a dark green color, coarse and thick, more like those of the raspberry than the blackberry. The fruit is as large as the largest sized blackberry, is of the same shape, with globules similar to that fruit. Color, when fully ripe, a dark, rich red. It partakes of both flavors of the raspberry and blackberry, being a combination of the two mixed, a very pleasant, mild, vinous flavor, delightful to the taste, not found in any other fruit, but peculiar to this alone. It is excellent for the table, eaten fresh or cooked, and for jellies or jams without an equal. The fruit is firm and carries well, seeds small and few. The vines are enormous bearers. Each, 10c; 10 for 50c; 100 for \$4.00.

GOOSEBERRIES

DOWNING—Fruit roundish oval; whitish green, with red veins; skin smooth; excellent. Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$7.50.

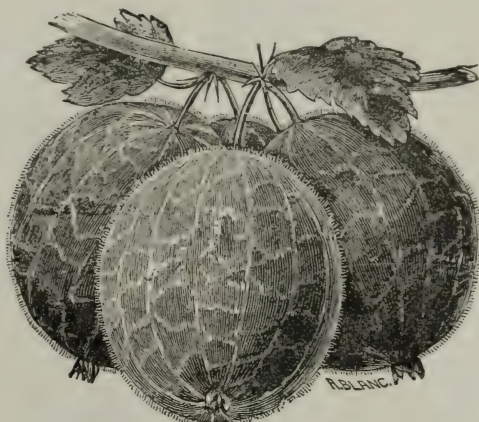
HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING—Vigorous grower, abundant bearer; fruit of medium size; pale red; sweet and juicy; free from mildew. Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$7.50.

PEARL—Fruit large, perfectly hardy; a good grower and unusually free from mildew. One of the best for home use and market. Each, 20c; \$1.50 for 10; 100 for \$7.50.

CHAMPION—Fruit large, round, immense bearer, and entirely free from mildew. Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$7.50.

INDUSTRY—Said to be the best English gooseberry introduced. It is of vigorous, upright growth, a great cropper, and has shown no signs of mildew. The berries are of the largest size; dark rich red, and agreeable. Each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$15.00.

SMITH'S IMPROVED—A seedling from Houghton; fruit quite large, and a stronger grower than the parent; light green; flavor sweet and excellent; very productive. Each, 20c; 10 for \$1.50; 100 for \$7.50.



Industry Gooseberry.

CURRENTS

Currents and Gooseberries should be planted in good soil, which must be kept rich and well worked. Trim out the old wood as soon as it begins to decline, and shorten all the young shoots, to keep the bushes in good shape. Sprinkle ashes around the roots occasionally, to keep the borers away.

Each, 10c; 10 for 75c; 100 for \$5.00.

CHERRY—The largest and best of the red currents; plants are vigorous growers and very productive.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—Said to be fully as large as the Cherry; fruit less acid; fully as productive, and earlier.

BLACK NAPLES—Very fine and large; black; valuable for jams and jellies.

WHITE DUTCH—A well-known white variety; vigorous and productive.

WHITE GRAPE—Bunches and berries large; whitish-yellow; sweet and good flavor.

POMONA—A beautiful, clear, bright, almost transparent red; has but few, small seeds.

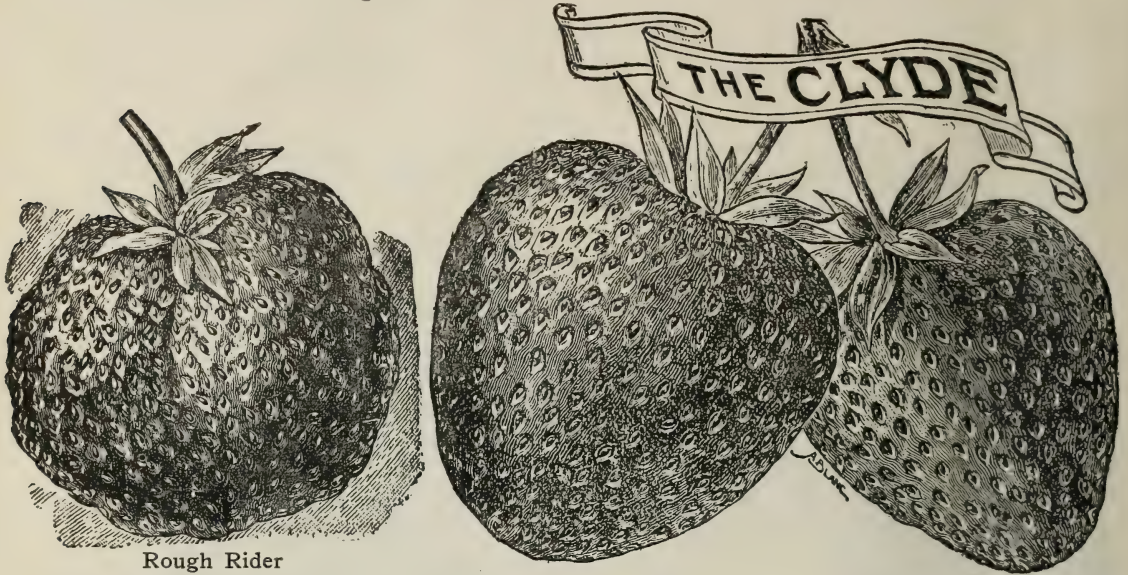
STRAWBERRY PLANTS

To cultivate the Strawberry for family use, we recommend planting in beds four feet wide, with an alley two feet wide between the beds. These beds will accommodate three rows of plants, which may stand fifteen inches apart each way, and the outside row nine inches from the alley. The beds can be kept clean easier and the fruit gathered without setting feet upon them. The ground should be well prepared by digging or plowing at least ten or twelve inches deep, and be enriched with well-rotted manure, ground bone, wood ashes or any other good fertilizer.

	10	100	1000
PRICE (except where noted).....	25c	\$1.50	\$8.00

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Continued

Varieties marked (Imp.) are imperfect in blossom and need at least every third or fourth row to be planted with some perfect or staminate sort. Those marked (Per.) are especially good to use as staminate or to be grown alone.



Rough Rider

AUSTRALIAN CRIMSON (Per.)—One of the best for a hot climate. Its main fruiting season commences in March and continues through to July. An excellent shipper. The fruit is large, of a brilliant crimson and deliciously flavored.

BRANDYWINE (Per.)—Plant a luxuriant grower, healthy, hardy and productive. Fruit very large, bright red all over, and of good quality.

CLYDE (Per.)—A perfect bloomer and strong grower; berries large to very large, bright scarlet, firm; season early to quite late; immensely productive.

DOLLAR (Per.)—Very early, large size, crimson in color, and of an exquisite flavor; a fine shipper; is a beautiful grower, with heavy, dark green leaves, which protect the blossoms from frosts and late spring rains. It yields a large second crop in many localities, and is enormously productive.

EXCELSIOR (Per.)—Berries large, long, conical, or pointed, and a bright scarlet in color. The flesh is juicy; of good quality and firm. Plants vigorous and healthy; ripens early.

GANDY (Per.)—A cross between Jersey Queen and Glendale, combining the size, beauty, quality, firmness, vigor and lateness of these two excellent varieties. Is prolific in bearing, and in vigor and growth has no superior.

GLOVER STRAWBERRY (Per.)—This is the great market strawberry of Colorado and occupies the same position there in the strawberry world that the Dollar berry does in California. It is a heavy wedge-shaped berry much larger than the Sharpless, with dark green foliage. An enormous cropper of the largest sized berries. Price: 50c per 10; \$3.00 per 100.

LADY THOMPSON (Per.)—Early, very productive; large, firm and fine flavor. A valuable market variety. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, with healthy, green foliage, and very prolific.

MALINDA (Per.)—A fine variety which originated in Pajaro Valley. Plants are good growers; make but few runners; exceedingly prolific; berries of good size, firm, of a dark red color.

MONARCH OF THE WEST (Per.)—Very large; firm; productive; pale red; excellent quality; strong plant with stout fruit stems, holding the fruit well up from the ground.

OREGON EVERBEARING (Per.)—A remarkable variety, with fruit of large size and fine quality. The greatest yield comes in June with other varieties, but the plants continue to bloom and bear fruit until stopped by frost in the fall.

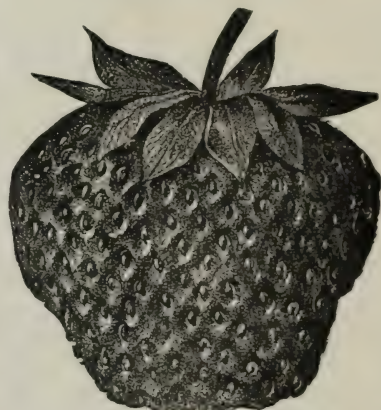
PEARL (Per.)—Said to possess more points of excellence than any other. Plants immensely strong, vigorous and productive.

PINEAPPLE (Per.)—A vigorous grower; berries large size, round and well shaped; beautiful crimson color, a perfect bloomer, an abundant bearer, and valuable alike for both home, garden and market; it has a rich pineapple flavor. Price 50c per 10.

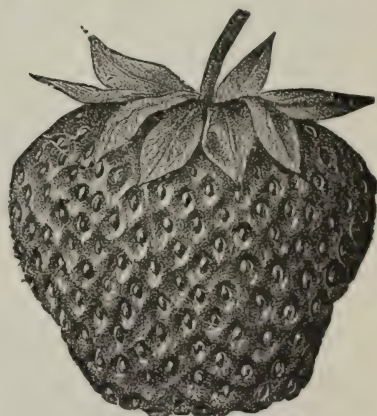
STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Continued.



Monarch of the West



Sharpless



Malinda.

ROUGH RIDER (Per.)—It is a good runner and enormously productive. Berries very large, color dark red. It is also a late berry, which, taken in connection with its great size and attractive appearance, cannot fail to make it one of the most valuable varieties. Price, 50c per 10.

SHARPLESS (Per.)—A mammoth variety in every respect, berries immense, clear, bright red color, smooth and glossy; firm and sweet, with a delicate aroma.

SUNSHINE—The plant is healthy, strong, free-running, with pistillate flowers and a marvelous yield. The berries are of fine size, bright color, high quality and firmness. They ripen evenly to rich scarlet, with no white tops, and the flesh is red, sweet and luscious all through. Price, 50c per 10.



DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES

ASH, AMERICAN—Broad, round head; medium height, straight clean trunk. An excellent shade and ornamental tree. Price, 4 to 6 feet, 50c.

ASH, EUROPEAN—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark; pinnate leaves, black buds. 4 to 6 feet, 50c; 6 to 8 feet, 75c.

BEECH, EUROPEAN—Beautiful tree, attaining a height of sixty to eighty feet. 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

BEECH, PURPLE-LEAVED—Foliage, deep purple in spring, crimson in fall. 2 feet, 50c.

BIRCH, EUROPEAN WHITE—Remarkable for its elegant, graceful drooping habit. 6 to 8 feet, 75c each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00; 4 to 6 feet, 50c each.

CATALPA—8 feet, \$1.00 each.

CHESTNUT, SPANISH OR ITALIAN—Ornamental on lawns. 3 to 4 feet, 35c each; \$3 per 10.

ELM, AMERICAN WHITE AND AMERICAN BLACK—Magnificent trees of large growth. 6 to 8 feet, 60c each; 4 to 6 feet, 50c each.

ELM, CORK BARK—A valuable tree for streets and avenues. 4 to 6 feet, 35c; 6 to 8 feet, 50c.

ELM, ENGLISH OR FRENCH—Attains an immense size. 6 to 8 feet, 75c each.

HORSE CHESTNUT, RED AND WHITE FLOWERING—Hardy, large-sized trees. 3 to 4 feet high, 50c each.

LINDEN, AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN—Rapid growers; large leaves and fragrant flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 40c; 4 to 6 feet, 50c each.

LOCUST, COMMON OR BLACK—A well-known variety. 6 to 8 feet, 50c each.

MAPLE, BOX ELDER (Negundo)—Large, fine spreading tree of rapid growth; foliage ash-like, smaller than other maples; a fine avenue tree. 4 to 5 feet, 35c each.

MAPLE, NORWAY—Large, compact habit, and broad, deep green, shining foliage. A stout, vigorous grower. One of the best for the street or park. Forty to fifty feet when fully grown. 4 to 6 feet, 50c each.

MAPLE, OREGON—A most graceful tree, with wide-spreading branches and large foliage. 4 to 6 feet, 50c each.

MAPLE, SYCAMORE, EUROPEAN—A handsome tree of upright growth, large foliage and smooth, ash-gray colored bark. Twenty-five to thirty feet when fully grown. 6 feet, 50c each.

MAPLE, SUGAR OR ROCK (Saccharinum)—The well-known native variety. Valuable for the street or park. Fifty to sixty feet when fully grown. 6 feet, 50c each.

MAPLE, SILVER-LEAVED OR WHITE—Foliage bright green above and silvery underneath. An exceedingly rapid grower. Makes a large tree. 6 feet, 50c each.

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES—Continued

- MAPLE, WIER'S CUT-LEAVED**—Grows very rapidly, and the shoots are so slender and drooping that it has a decidedly graceful appearance. The leaves are deeply and delicately cut. A large tree if undisturbed, but will stand severe pruning, and so may be easily adapted to small places. 6 feet, 50c each.
- MULBERRY, MULTICAULIS**—Valuable tree for shade and timber; fruit worthless; leaves are large and it is considered to be one of the best for silk worms. 6 feet, 50c each.
- MULBERRY, DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING, AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN**—A class of rapid-growing, attractive trees, producing fruit of fair quality. 6 feet, 50c each.
- POPLAR, CAROLINA**—A vigorous growing variety, with large, bright green leaves. 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; 6 to 8 feet, 50c each.
- POPLAR, LOMBARDY**—A very rapid, erect growing tree, with tall, spiry form; very desirable in landscape gardening. 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; 6 to 8 feet, 50c each.
- POPLAR, SILVER-LEAVED OR WHITE**—Leaves large, green above and pure white underneath. Wonderfully rapid growth, wide-spreading habit. 4 to 6 feet, 35c each.
- SYCAMORE (Platanus) ORIENTAL**—As an ornamental tree for large grounds, or as a shade tree for street planting, this has no superior. It is a rapid grower, attains a large size, and presents a striking combination of majesty and gracefulness. 4 to 6 feet, 50c each; 6 to 8 feet, 75c each.
- TEXAS UMBRELLA**—A variety of the Pride of China, but more hardy; it forms a dense-spreading head, representing a gigantic umbrella, and of a unique appearance; flowers very sweet; a very popular shade and avenue tree. 3 to 4 feet, 35c each; 4 to 5 feet, 50c each; 6 to 8 feet, 75c each.
- THORN, ENGLISH HAWTHORN**—The celebrated English hedge plant; flowers single white. 4 to 6 feet, 50c each; 6 to 8 feet, 75c each.
- THORN, DOUBLE WHITE**—Has small, double white flowers; a highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers, 4 to 5 feet, 50c each.
- THORN, DOUBLE SCARLET AND DOUBLE PINK**—Similar to above in all respects but color, which is pink or rose. 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.
- WILLOW, GOLDEN**—A handsome tree; conspicuous at all seasons, but particularly in winter, on account of its golden yellow bark. 6 feet, 50c each.
- WILLOW, COMMON WEEPING**—The well-known Weeping Willow. 6 feet, 50c each.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

- ALMOND, DOUBLE RED AND DOUBLE WHITE**—Beautiful shrubs, bearing double flowers before any leaves appear. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.
- ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON**—The Altheas have a well-deserved popularity. They are free growers, and not particular as to soil. They bloom in August and September, when few other sorts are in blossom. They attain a height of from 6 to 10 feet. 2 to 3 feet, 40c each.
- DOUBLE PINK— DOUBLE PURPLE— DOUBLE RED—**
- BERBERRY, PURPLE-LEAVED**—Violet-purple foliage and fruit. 2 to 3 feet high, 40c each.
- CALYCANTHUS, OR SWEET SHRUB**—Rich foliage and fragrant wood; flowers deep maroon and very fragrant. 2 feet high, 35c each.
- CHERRY, JAPAN DOUBLE-FLOWERING**—A flowering variety of the Cherry. Its double white flowers appear in early spring, completely hiding the limbs, presenting a superb sight. 4 feet, 50c each.
- CRAB APPLE, BETCHELL'S**—Double shell-pink; sweet scented. 3 to 4 feet, 75c each.
- CORNUS FLORIDA (White-Flowering Dogwood)**—Flowers white, 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, produced in spring before the leaves appear; showy and durable. Foliage grayish green, glossy and handsome; in the autumn turns to deep red, making the tree one of the most beautiful at that season. Spreading, irregular form, growing 20 to 25 feet high. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.
- CORNUS SANGUINEA (Red-Branched Dogwood)**—A native of the Eastern States; very ornamental in the winter, the bark being blood red. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.
- CRAPE MYRTLE**—A very beautiful class of shrubs, profuse and continuous bloomers during the entire summer. The flowers, which are pink and white, are very pretty, having curiously crimped petals. 50c each.
- DEUTZIA**—Upright-growing shrubs with very effective foliage, blooming with profusion in the spring; flowers white, in large racemes; should have a place in every garden.
- DEUTZIA CRENATA-CANDISSIMA**—Fine double white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 35c.
- DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER**—Double, pure white. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.
- FILBERT, PURPLE-LEAVED**—Dark purple leaves; very conspicuous, and an excellent shrub. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.
- FORSYTHIA, OR GOLDEN BELL AND FORTUNEI**—Very useful small shrubs, with yellow flowers, which appear before the leaves. 2 to 3 feet high, 35c each.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING PLANTS—Continued

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIA—Dark green leaves; globular heads of rose-colored flowers. 2 feet, 35c.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—A magnificent shrub, with pure white flowers, in great pyramidal panicles, produced in August; one of the finest flowering shrubs. 2 to 3 feet, 40c each.

LEMON VERBENA—A popular shrub, with very sweet-scented leaves; thrives in any soil. 2 feet, 35c each.

LILAC—This class of beautiful flowering shrubs should have a place in every garden; adapted to all soils; extremely hardy and among the best of our beautiful flowering shrubs.

LILAC, WHITE, PURPLE, RUBRA DE MARLEY, CHARLES X—3 to 4 feet, 50c each. \$4.00 per 10.

QUINCE, JAPAN-FLOWERING, SCARLET AND WHITE—The showy flowers of this charming shrub are abundant in early spring. 2 feet, 35c each.

RHUS, COTINUS (Purple Fringe, Smoke Tree)—Round, glossy leaves; showy, mist-like clusters of greenish-white flowers. 3 feet, 35c each.

SNOWBALL—A favorite shrub with everyone; flowers pure white, in large, globular clusters. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.

SPIRAEA—This comprises a large class of elegant shrubs of very easy culture. They bloom throughout the summer. 35c each.

SYRINGA, OR MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus)—Well known and formerly in great demand. The Golden Leaved should be in every collection. 2 to 3 feet, 25c each.

SYRINGA, OR MOCK ORANGE (Golden Leaved)—A small shrub of positive and striking beauty. The foliage is golden yellow, and retains its lovely color through the entire season. When set with other shrubs the contrast is very pleasing. White flowers. Very hardy. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.

WEIGELIA—Hardy, handsome, free-flowering shrubs. 2 to 3 feet, 40c each.



Weigelia.

EVERGREEN TREES

ACACIA FLORIBUNDA—A rapid-growing tree, of a pendulous habit; flowers profusely. 3 feet, 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

ACACIA LATIFOLIA—An upright-growing variety with broad leaves; yellow flowers, 2 feet, 35c.

ACACIA MELANOXYLON (Black Acacia)—A variety of medium growth, and well adapted for sidewalk planting. 3 feet, 35c; 10 for \$3.00 4 feet, 40c each, 10 for \$3.50.

ACACIA MOLLISSIMA—Flowers light yellow in long racemes; a free-growing variety, with fine feathery foliage. 2 feet, 35c, 10 for \$3.00; 3 feet, 40c, 10 for \$3.50.

ARAUCARIA, BIDWELLII—A magnificent tree; branches in regular whorls; closely set with spiny, shining, deep-green leaves. 2 feet, \$2.50 each.

ARAUCARIA, EXCELSIA (Norfolk Island Pine)—One of the handsomest of all trees; pyramidal in form and very symmetrical. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 each.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA (Chili Pine)—A fine tree of regular pyramidal form; leaves bright green, broad, thick pointed and overlapping each other. 1½ feet, \$1.50 each; 2 feet, \$2.00 each; 8 to 10 in., 50c.

CAMPHOR TREE—A fine ornamental tree with bright, shining green foliage; the young growth appears in a most beautiful shade of red and purple, and from the roots and small branches camphor is obtained by distillation. 2 feet, 50c each; 3 feet, 60c each.

CYPRESS, ITALIAN—A tall, erect, tapering tree, with branches running parallel with the stem; very desirable for cemeteries and arches. 8 feet, \$2.00; 10 feet, \$3.00 each.



Norfolk Island Pine.

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

- CYPRESS LAWSONIANA**—A native tree, with elegant, slender drooping branches; leaves dark glossy green, tinged with a glaucous hue. 4 feet, \$2.00.
- CYPRESS, MONTEREY**—A native of California, and one of the most desirable of evergreens for hedges. 2 feet, 35c; 3 feet, 50c; 4 feet, 75c. Transplanted in boxes of 100 each, 10 to 12 inches high, \$2.00 per box. For large numbers, prices given on application.
- EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS (Blue Gum)**—The fastest growing of the genus. 3 feet, 25c each. Transplanted in boxes of 100 each, 10 to 12 inches high, \$2.00 per box. For large numbers, prices on application.
- EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA (Scarlet flowering)**—The most ornamental of the family. Flowers bright crimson, produced well above foliage. 2 feet, 75c each; 4 feet, \$1.00.
- EUCALYPTUS VIMINALIS (Manna Gum)**—A hardy, rapid-growing variety, and well suited for exposed situations; the one commonly called Red Gum. 3 feet, 35c each; 4 feet, 50c each.
- FICUS ELASTICA**—The true India Rubber Tree; one of the best plants for table and house decoration; the large, thick, leathery leaves enable it to stand excessive heat and dryness. 2 feet, \$1.00; 3 feet, \$1.25 each.
- GREVILLEA ROBUSTA**—A beautiful tree of rapid growth with fern-like, dark green foliage and orange-colored flowers. 1½ feet, 35c each; 3 feet, 60c each.
- HOLLY, ENGLISH**—Prickly, dark green foliage; covered with red berries during the winter months, which contrast very pleasingly with the dark green foliage; the branches with berries are in great request for Christmas decorations; of slow growth. 2 feet, \$1.00 each; 10 to 12 in., in pots, 50c each.
- HOLLY, VARIEGATED**—Foliage beautifully margined white. 2 feet, \$1.50 each.
- JUNIPER, IRISH**—Short sea-green foliage; a distinct and beautiful variety of conical outline, upright and dense growth. 2 feet, 75c each; 3 feet, \$1.00 each.
- MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA**—Foliage is thick, brilliant green on the upper surface and rusty underneath; the flowers are pure white, of immense size and very fragrant. 2 feet, 60c; 3 feet, \$1.00 each.
- PEPPER TREE**—A most popular shade and ornamental tree, with fine feathery foliage; producing clusters of reddish berries in autumn. Perfectly hardy and one of the most popular street trees. 2 feet, 35c.; \$3.00 per 10; 3 feet, 50c.; \$4.00 per 10.
- PINE, MONTEREY (Insignis)**—The most desirable pine for shade, and more extensively planted than any other variety in this State. 2 feet, 35c.; 10 for \$3.00; 3 feet, 50c.; 10 for \$4.00.
- REDWOOD**—California's finest timber tree; very graceful. 2 feet, 50c each; 3 feet, 75c.
- SPRUCE, DOUGLAS**—Large, conical form, spreading horizontal branches; leaves light green above, glaucous below. 2 feet, 75c each; 3 feet, \$1.00 each.
- YEW, IRISH**—Peculiarly upright in growth, resembling a bundle of closely packed branches; the foliage is of the darkest hue, and the whole plant appears like a deep green column. 2 feet, 75c; 3 feet, \$1.00.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS and PLANTS

- AUCUBA JAPONICA (Gold Dust Tree)**—Large, glossy leaves, magnificently spotted with golden yellow; produces bunches of large red berries, which appear about Christmas, and greatly enhance its beauty. 1½ feet, 50c; 2 feet, 75c each.
- ASPIDISTRA, LURIDA**—Useful foliage plant, with deep green leaves, and remarkable for producing its flowers just above the ground. Strong plants, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.
- BANANA, ABYSSINIAN (Musa Ensete)**—The most gigantic of the genus, with leaves sixteen feet long and four feet wide, of a bright color; planted in a lawn or flower garden it produces a very tropical effect. 2 feet, \$1.00.
- BAMBOO FALCATA (Sickle-Shaped)**—A very ornamental species, growing 20 feet high. The young shoots are of a fresh green color, while the older ones form a beautiful mass of light yellowish foliage. 3 to 4 feet, 75c; 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each.
- BERBERIS, DARWINII**—The finest of all Berberies; foliage thick and leathery, flowers orange yellowish and deliciously fragrant. 1 foot, 50c.
- BOX TREE, DWARF**—A fine small bush, with glossy roundish leaves. The variety so extensively used for edging. 75c per 10; \$3.00 per 100.
- BROOM, SCOTCH**—A very handsome shrub, with drooping branches, covered in the spring with bright yellow pea-shaped flowers. Very effective for grouping. 3 feet, 35c each.
- BROOM, SPANISH**—An upright growing shrub; flowers yellow, producing very freely in the spring on long, pendulous, round leafless branches. 4 feet, 50c each.
- BROOM, WHITE FLOWERING**—Beautiful white flowers. 4 feet, 50c each.
- CAMELLIA JAPONICA**—A well-known and very beautiful winter-flowering evergreen. We can supply them in the following colors. Double White, Double Pink, Double Red, Double Variegated. 5-inch pots, 2 feet, \$1.00; 6-inch pots, 2 to 2½ feet, \$1.25 each.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS AND PLANTS—Continued

- CRATAEGUS, PYRACANTHA** (Burning Bush)—A thick, thorny evergreen shrub, valuable either when grown singly or as a hedge. Foliage small, of a rich, dark, glossy, green color; covered with white flowers, followed by masses of crimson berries, hanging on the plant all winter, making it very attractive. 3 feet, 60c each.
- CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS**—A pretty plant, throwing up numerous erect, dark green, jointless stems, supporting a quantity of long, narrow leaves, arranged in an umbrella-like head. Habit compact; an elegant window plant. 5-inch pot, 35c; 6-inch pot, 50c each.
- DAPHNE, WHITE-FLOWERING**—A low growing shrub, with dark, bright green foliage, and very fragrant white flowers. 3 feet, \$1.00; 2 feet, 75c each.
- DAPHNE, PINK-FLOWERING**—3 feet, \$1.00 each; 2 feet, 75c each.
- DIOSMA ALBA** (Breath of Heaven)—A handsome little shrub, with heath-like foliage, and small white star-shaped flowers. The leaves when bruised emit a delicious perfume. 1 foot, 35c each.
- EUONYMUS, JAPONICA**—Bright green leaves; can be trimmed in any way desired. 35c each.
- HEATH (Capitata)**—White blossom. In pots, 35c each.
- HEATH (Mediterranean)**—Pink; erect, compact growth. In pots, 35c each.
- LAUREL, ENGLISH**—The most popular of the laurels, with broad, shining green leaves. Produces large panicles of creamy white flowers, followed by purple berries. 2 feet, 50c.
- LAUREL, PORTUGAL**—A dwarf shrub, with glossy, dark green leaves; flowers creamy white, appearing in very large panicles. 2 feet, 50c each.
- LAUREL, SWEET BAY**—A very ornamental, upright-growing shrub, with deep, dark green, fragrant leaves, and covered in the fall with berries. If properly pruned, one of the handsomest of decorative plants. The leaves are placed between the layers of Smyrna Figs, and impart a peculiarly pleasant flavor to the fruit. 2 feet, 50c each.
- LAURISTINUS**—A well-known winter-flowering shrub of great beauty, producing an abundance of white flowers; well adapted for hedges. 1½ feet, 35c; 2 feet, 50c each.
- LIGUSTRUM, CALIFORNICA**—A pyramidal shrub, with bright green, medium sized leaves, producing white flowers in June. A valuable hedge plant. 2 feet, 35c each; 3 feet, 50c.
- LIGUSTRUM, JAPANESE**—A large shrub, with glossy, dark green, leathery leaves; flowers white, borne in clusters, followed by purplish-blue berries. A desirable hedge plant. 35c each.
- OLEANDER**—There should be more demand for this well-known shrub, for it is one of the most satisfactory of all to plant, blooming profusely from May to November. Succeeds well in the interior valleys. Double pink and white; single white. 2 feet, 50c each.
- PITTOSPORUM, EUGENOIDES**—A distinct and beautiful large shrub of upright, conical and rapid growth, with crumpled leaves of a glossy, shiny, light green color; a most handsome lawn tree. 2 feet, 35c.
- SWAINSONIA**—Habit of growth is extremely graceful. The limbs, trained up at the side of a window of trellis, present a lovely light green, feathery foliage; the bush is completely covered with pea-shaped flowers for fully six months. We offer the pink and white varieties. 35c each.
- TREE PAEONY**—A beautiful shrub, producing in spring immense flowers, very double and strikingly colored. We can supply the following colors: Carmine, pink, purple, scarlet, white, \$1.00 each.
- VERONICA ANDERSONII**—Flowers bluish-purple, spike-shaped; very abundant for a long period. Unsurpassed for bleak or exposed situations. 3 feet, 35c each.
- VERONICA, VARIEGATED**—The leaves are prettily variegated white. 3 feet, 35c.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS

- AKEBIA QUINATA**—A beautiful vine, with magnificent dark green foliage and purple blossoms. In pots, 50c.
- AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA** (Virginia Creeper)—Flowers inconspicuous; followed by handsome, dark blue berries; leaves palmate, handsome and luxuriant, assuming in autumn a gorgeous hue; of rapid growth. 35c each.
- AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII** (Boston or Japan Ivy)—Leaves variable, of a shining, glossy green, taking on a beautiful autumn coloring; much used for covering brick or stone walls, to which it closely adheres. 35c each.
- ASPARAGUS SPRENGERII**—A variety of recent introduction. May be used satisfactorily in pots or baskets. Strong plants, 6-inch pots, 50c each; 5-inch pots, 35c each.
- ASPARAGUS TENNUISSIMUS**—Is a very pleasing house-plant; its graceful branches are freely produced and take the place of smilax. 5-inch pots, 35c.
- ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS NANUS**—The leaves are a bright green, are gracefully arched, and finely woven, surpassing maiden-hair ferns in grace, fineness of texture and richness of color. 5-inch pots, 50c; 4-inch pots, 35c each.
- BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA**—The well-known, rapid-growing Trumpet Vine, having large orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers. 35c each.
- BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA SANDERIANA**—A beautiful climber, producing deep, rosy flowers in great abundance. In pots, 50c each.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS—Continued.

CLEMATIS (Virgin's Bower)—The Clematis are a family of most interesting and satisfactory climbers, growing with wonderful rapidity. It is a plant which has been much improved of late years. Some of the large flowering sorts do not grow so rapidly, nor do they bloom so freely, but, on account of the size and beauty of their flowers, are much in demand.

The "Sweet-scented Virgin's Bower" is the easiest grower, if not the most desirable variety of the family. It is quite hardy, a very rapid grower and profuse bloomer. The flowers are pure white, deliciously fragrant, and appear in April or May, according to the location. Considering its earliness in flowering, its gracefulness in growth, and its poetical associations, no climber is more admired or has become so deservedly popular. Price, 25c each.

CLEMATIS (Duchess of Edinburgh)—The best of the double whites; deliciously scented; June and July. 75c each.

CLEMATIS FLAMMULA—One of the most rapid-growing and satisfactory climbers for porch or trellis, covering itself in early spring with a complete mantle of pure white, fragrant flowers; very attractive. 35c each.

CLEMATIS HENRYII—Large, finely formed, creamy white. July to October. 75c each.

CLEMATIS JACKMANII—Intense violet purple; one of the very best. June to November. 50c each.

CLEMATIS JACKMANII ALBA—White, 50c each.

CLEMATIS MONTANA—Remarkably free-growing and profuse blooming; flowers white, with a dash of pink; very sweet-scented. 50c each.

CLIANTHUS PUNICEUS (Parrot's Bill)—A beautiful vine, with clusters of crimson flowers. In pots, 35c each.

FICUS REPENS (Climbing Fig)—A very handsome little climber; with small, roundish, dark green leaves; hardy in this State; a very attractive plant, attaching itself to walls, etc., like Ivy. In pots, 1 foot, 35c each.

HONEYSUCKLE (Sinensis)—A well-known variety; very fragrant. 35c each.

HONEYSUCKLE (Variegata)—Flowers fragrant; leaves handsomely marked. 35c each.

IVY, ENGLISH—Leaves thick, shining, leathery. 25c each.

IVY, VARIEGATED—Prettily speckled and edged silvery white. 35c each.

JASMINUM NUDIFLORUM—A rather dwarfish variety, covered with fragrant yellow flowers in the spring, before the foliage appears. In pots, 25c each.

JASMINE CAPENSIS (Cape Jasmine)—A popular plant, producing its large, fragrant white flowers from May to September. 35c each.



Clematis Jackmanii

JASMINE, CATALONIAN—Flowers pure white, star-shaped, of exquisite fragrance. 35c.

JASMINE, OFFICINALE—Delicate white flowers. 35c each.

JASMINE, REVOLUTUM—A very vigorous variety; can be grown as a vine or shrub, covered with rich yellow flowers all summer; flowers very fragrant. 35c each.

MANDEVILLA, SUAVEOLENS (Chili Jasmine)—Fine summer climber, with clusters of large, waxy star-shaped blossoms, exquisitely fragrant. 35c each.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE—A vigorous climber, branching freely, and covered with bright purple star-shaped flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries almost an inch long, the contrast between the glossy dark green foliage and shining scarlet fruit being exceedingly beautiful. 25c each.

PASSION VINE, CONSTANCE ELLIOT—Very fine; white; hardy. 35c each.

PASSION VINE, COCCINEA—Flowers deep red. 35c each.

PERIPLOCA GRAECA (Silk Vine)—An exceedingly rapid grower, reaching up to a great height, with shining, long, narrow leaves and umbels of purplish-brown blooms. 35c each.



PLUMBAGO, CAPENSIS—Can be trained as a bush or climber; flowers light sky-blue, produced through the entire summer. Blue, 35c; white, 35c.

SMILAX—Well-known climber; valuable for bouquets and garlands. 25c each.

SOLANUM, JASMINOIDES—A very rapid growing vine, with dark green leaves; flowers white, with yellow center. 35c each.

TECOMA JASMINOIDES (Australian Bower Plant)—A beautiful climber, with bright, glossy, green leaves; flowers white, shaded at the throat to a deep purple. In pots, 3 feet, 50c each.

VINCA (Periwinkle)—Leaves glossy green, margined with creamy white; flowers blue. 10 for 50c.

WISTARIA—A beautiful climber of rapid growth; producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. 50c each.

WISTARIA, WHITE—A vigorous grower, with long racemes of pure white flowers, 50c each.

CINNAMON VINE—A fine hardy climber. The vine is a very rapid grower, producing flowers of a cinnamon fragrance; therefore called "Cinnamon Vine." 25c each.

Palms and Dracæna

ARECA BAUERI (Seaforthia robusta)—A very hardy variety, with large, handsome leaves. 5-inch pots, \$1.00; 6-inch pots, \$1.25 each.

COCOS WEDDELIANA—Leaves medium long, delicate, arched and feathery; stem slender, clothed with a quantity of black netted fibres. An elegant small house palm and one that should be in every collection. 4-inch pots, 75c each.

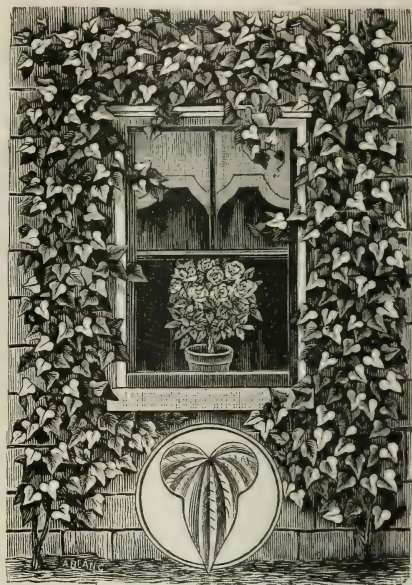
CORYPHA AUSTRALIS (Livingstonia)—A very hardy Australian Palm; foliage dark green; very symmetrical. 5-inch pot, \$1.00; 6-inch pot, \$1.25.

CHAMAEROPS EXCELSA (Japanese Fan Palm)—A very hardy Palm, with an erect stem, 20 to 30 feet high, and dark green, fan-shaped leaves, deeply cut into narrow segments. 6-inch pot, \$1.00.

CHAMAEROPS HUMILIS—A fan palm of dwarf habit and very hardy; this makes a splendid specimen if planted by itself on a lawn. 1½ feet, \$2.50; 2½ feet, \$3.50 each.



Phoenix Canariensis



Cinnamon Vine

CYCAS REVOLUTA (Sago Palm)—A variety with cylindrical, usually embraced stems, terminating in a crown of handsome, deeply-cut leaves of thick texture. 5-inch pots, \$1.00; 6-inch pots, \$1.25.

DRACAENA STRICTA (Australis)—A palm-like tree, with long, flag-like leaves; invaluable for landscape gardening. 2 feet, 75c.

DRACAENA INDIVISA—A fine plant for outdoor planting in California and much in use for lawns, avenues and parks. The small plants are fine for window decoration. 2 feet, 50c.

KENTIA, BALMOREANA—A beautiful, strong growing, conservatory variety, with deep-green, crisp foliage. 4-inch pots, 75c; 5-inch pots, \$1.00.

LATANIA BORBONICA—Large deeply divided, fan-shaped leaves, dark green in color; very popular for decorative work; of easy culture, and comparatively hardy. 6-inch pots, \$1.25 each; 7-inch pots, \$1.50.

PALMS AND DRACAENA—Continued.

KENTIA, FOSTERIANA — The finest of the Kentias, and the best palm for house decoration; a free grower, and healthy; foliage bright green, whole habit graceful. 4-inch pots, \$1.00; 5 inch pots, \$1.25.

PANDANUS UTILIS (Screw Pine)—A grand decorative plant for vases or grown as a single specimen. It is called Screw Pine from the arrangement of the leaves upon the stem; leaves long, recurved, dark green, with the edges finely serrated. 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS—The handsomest and hardiest species of the date palm family. Being a rapid grower, it soon develops into beautiful specimens, with pinnate, dark green leaves, from six to twelve feet long, the divisions very much pointed. As hardy as the native fan palm, and differing so widely from that variety in its habit of growth, color, and style of foliage; a finer contrast cannot be readily imagined when the two are planted either opposite or alternative in rows. 2 feet, \$1.25; 3 feet, \$2.00; 4 feet, \$3.00.

PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA—From this species we derive the well-known dates of commerce. At various points in this State, wherever the plants have become of sufficient age, they are successfully producing fruit. It is highly ornamental in addition to its usefulness. 2 feet, \$1.50 each.

PRITCHARDIA FILIFERA (Brahea Filamentosa)—The well-known California fan palm. It is a native of the southern part of this State, of erect, rapid growth, with immense fan-shaped leaves of a light green color, having numerous, long-haired filaments attached. 2 feet, \$1.00; 3 feet, \$2.00; 4 feet, \$3.00 each.

RAPHIS FLABELLIFORMIS—Leaves eight to twelve fingered, borne at the end of upright, reed-like stems. It suckers from the root like a bamboo, and in time forms a dense clump of canes. Used mostly for house decoration, although hardy in warmer sections. 6-inch pot, \$1.25 each; 7-inch pot, \$1.50 each.

SEAFORTHIA, ELEGANS—A most graceful plant, adapted for decorative purposes, and is quite well known for its feathery elegance and graceful character. \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA—A variety of compact growth, with dark green leaves and majestic spikes of yellowish white flowers. 1 foot, 50c each.

FERNS

ADIANTUM, CUNEATUM—The well-known Maiden-Hair Fern. 5-inch pots, 35c; 6-inch pots, 50c each.

ASPLENIUM BULBIFERUM—A handsome Fern of rapid growth and easy culture, with long, pendulous, light green fronds. Remarkable also for forming young growing plants on the old leaves. 4-inch pots, 30c each.



Sword Fern

ASPLENIUM NIDUS-AVIS (Bird's Nest Fern) — Fronds undivided, 2 feet to 4 feet long; growing very close and upright. On looking down from the young fronds, just forming (which are covered with a hairy substance), it appears like a bird's nest. A most beautiful sort. 4-inch pots, 50c each.

DAVALLIA BULLATA (Japan Fern Ball)—A beautiful and hardy fern, well adapted for artificial model work. Ball shape. 50c each.

PTERIS, ARGYRAEA (Silvery)—Fronds sometimes 3 feet long, having a broad band of silvery-white down the center. An exceedingly useful variety, of strong growth and habit. 4-inch pots, 40c each.

PTERIS TREMULA — A beautiful variety, with long, bright green, gracefully arching fronds; a splendid room plant. 4-inch pots, 40c.

NEPHROLEPSIS EXALTATA BOSTONIENSIS (The Boston Sword Fern)—A variation from the ordinary Sword Fern. The fronds arch and drop over very gracefully, on account of which it is frequently called the "Fountain Fern." 4-inch pots, 50c; 5-inch pots, 60c.

NEPHROLEPSIS EXALTATA (Sword Fern)—A most graceful and beautiful Fern, multiplying very fast; throwing out vines on which grow several plants again. 5-inch pots, 50c each; 6-inch pots, 60c each.

Bedding, Flowering and Decorative Plants

- ABUTILON (Golden Bells)**—A bright golden yellow Abutilon, of strong, vigorous habit and very free flowering. 25c.
- ABUTILON (Variegated)**—3 feet, 35c each.
- ASTERS**—Grown from the finest seed mixture. Large and fine flowering and beautiful colors. 35c per doz. Ready in March.
- BEGONIAS**—We have a fine assortment of these old favorite house-blooming plants, including the Rex varieties. 4-inch pots, 25c each; 5-inch pots, 35c each; 6-inch pots, 40c each.
- CACTUS**—Assorted varieties, 25c each; 10 for \$1.50.
- CALADIUM ESCULENTUM**—Remarkably large and attractive leaves. Rich soil, warmth and abundance of water are the essentials in the proper growth of this plant. Bulbs, 10c each.
- CANNAS**—A splendid assortment of the best varieties. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.
- CHRYSANTHEMUMS**—Twelve best named varieties. Strong plants. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen. The same, young plants, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.
- COSMOS**—Mixed sorts, ready in April. 25c per dozen.
- CYCLAMEN PERSICUM**—Choice colors. Plants, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.
- DAISIES**—Best colors, double. 35c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.
- DAY LILY**—Large, oval, beautiful green leaves and pure white fragrant flowers. An excellent plant for bed or border. 25c each.
- ECHEVERIA**—Splendid for borders. 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.
- FUCHSIAS**—Leading varieties. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- GAILLARDIA**—Fine plants from best strain of seed. 25c per dozen. Ready in April.
- GERANIUMS**—Fine assortment, embracing Double White, Pink, Scarlet, Bronze, Tricolor and Ivy-leaf, both single and double; strong plants, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.
- GOLDEN FEATHER**—One of the best plants for borders. 35c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.
- HELIOTROPE**—Dark and light sorts. Strong plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- IRIS KAEMFERI**—A native of Japan, and is conceded to be a marvel for the variety and beauty of its colors, as well as for the size and markings of its flowers. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.
- KING SOLOMON'S SEAL**—A small genus of very handsome, hardy, herbaceous plants, of easy culture and graceful habit. Produces a small white bell-shaped flower. 5-inch pots, 25c each.
- LOBELIA (Dwarf)**—Good for borders. 35c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100. Ready in March.
- MARGUERITES**—White and yellow. Strong plants, 25c each; \$2.00 per dozen.
- PANSIES**—Grown from the best imported seed. The flowers are of the richest hues, with exquisite markings, and are unsurpassed in variety and beauty of color. 5c each; 50c per dozen; \$3 per 100.
- PAEONIES, HERBACEOUS**—Fine hardy plant rivaling the Rose in perfection of bloom and coloring. They make an excellent display when well established in clumps on the lawn, and require very little care, as they will grow and do well in any soil, but the flowers will be larger and the color brighter if given a rich, deep loam. At the present time the public is beginning to appreciate the many fine varieties of recent introduction, ranging from pure white through the different shades of pink, rose, variegated, purple and crimson. Mixed colors, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10. Named colors, 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.
- PETUNIAS**—Good assortment of single and double. Strong plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- PELARGONIUM GERANIUMS (Lady Washington)**—Much improvement has been made in this Geranium, both as regards habit of growth and size and coloring of flower. Choice named sorts, 35c each; \$3.00 per dozen.
- STOCKS**—Strong, transplanted plants from a choice strain of mixed seed, which will freely flower this season, 35c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100. Ready in March.
- THYME (Variegated)**—May be effectively grown in single plants or used for borders. 50c per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.
- TRITOMA UVARIA GRANDIFLORA**—Commonly known as "Red-hot Poker," produces an excellent effect when mixed with shrubbery or grown on a rockery, or planted in the center of a bed. Its dark green, drooping leaves and rich orange-red flowers make it a striking and desirable plant. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.
- TUBEROSES (Excelsior Pearl)**—Fine large bulbs of this best of all Tuberoses for pot planting or garden culture. 5c each; 50c per dozen.
- VERBENAS**—Our collection embraces the mammoth Primula sorts, together with the most strikingly colored and showy varieties for bedding. Each, 10c; dozen, 75c.
- WALLFLOWERS**—Strong-flowering plants, from the best mixed seeds of this old favorite at 15c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

ROSES

The Rose has always been a prime favorite among plant lovers, and time seems but to enhance its beauty and popularity. The Rose delights in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees or buildings. The ground should be thoroughly spaded, and if well rotted manure is available it should be worked into the soil and the same care observed as in planting any other tree or plant. Dig hole large enough to receive the roots. Prune the top, cutting back the branches at least one-half, and thinning out those that are too thick. The roots should also be cut back a third, and all bruised roots removed. After planting settle the soil around the plant by watering freely. The best season for planting roses is from January 1st to March 1st.

VARIETIES OF ROSES.

- STANDARD ROSES.**—Commonly known as Tree Roses, are budded on a thrifty stalk of the vigorous wild rose from 3 to 4 feet from the ground. Care should be taken to wrap this stem the first season with paper or burlap to prevent sunburn. The pruning knife used with judgment to cut back straggling branches and retain a good shape to the plant, will well repay the trouble.
- TEA OR EVER-BLOOMING.**—This is one of the most important groups of roses and on account of their free flowering qualities, exquisite fragrance, combined with their delicate tints, and fine form, are deservedly popular. They require more care and attention than any of the other classes and should not be pruned too closely.
- THE BANKSIAS.**—Roses of this class have very small flowers, and bloom in clusters; are vigorous climbers and very useful for covering trellises, etc.; require very little care when once established.
- THE BENGALS OR CHINAS.**—Natives of China. Of moderate growth and not very fragrant. The foliage and flowers are small. They are valuable for borders on account of their compact growth and the profusion of brilliant crimson buds they produce.
- THE BOURBONS.**—The varieties of this class differ greatly in their general characteristics; those of moderate growth require close pruning. They are constant bloomers; the flowers are generally of light shade; the foliage is leathery, rich and luxuriant. They are at their best in the Autumn.
- THE HYBRID NOISETTES.**—These roses are always in bloom and are very valuable; should be in every collection, and sure to give satisfaction.
- THE HYBRID PERPETUALS.**—These constitute a very striking and distinct family of roses, easily distinguished from all others by their luxuriant foliage, prodigious blooms and vigor of growth. They are perfectly hardy and of very robust habit, thriving with little care or attention. The more vigorous growers require close pruning. Although styled perpetual bloomers they are not so in reality, blooming only in the spring and fall.
- THE HYBRID TEA.**—The roses in this group are much stronger growers than the preceding and combine free flowering qualities with the rich coloring of the Hybrid Perpetuals.
- THE JAPANS OR RUGOSAS.**—Of Japanese origin. The flowers are mostly single; plant highly ornamental on account of its good habit and beautiful glossy foliage.
- THE MOSSES.**—The Moss Rose originated in Switzerland. Sepals are covered with moss-like glands; unsurpassed as buds. Should be heavily pruned in the winter.
- THE NOISETTES.**—This class of roses is of American origin. They are of vigorous growth and the flowers have a tendency to grow in clusters. With a few exceptions all are vigorous climbers, and their rich, bright green foliage, combined with the delicate tinted flowers, render them most attractive for this purpose.
- THE POLYANTHAS.**—This is a group from Japan. They are ever-blooming; flowers are small but exquisitely formed and are borne on slender stems in panicked clusters.
- THE PRAIRIES.**—This is a very distinct class, remarkable for its hardiness. They grow very rapidly, exceeding in this respect any other variety, and are excellent for covering walls, and buildings; bloom in large clusters after all common roses are gone.

DISEASES.

- APHIS OR GREEN FLY.**—Is a small louse, appearing on the young, tender shoots and buds; through their slender beak they suck the sap of the plant, always working at the tender shoots.
- REMEDY.**—Tobacco in any form is fatal to them. Sprinkle powdered tobacco on the bushes, preferably in the morning, when there is moisture on the leaves, or soak tobacco stems in water till it is about the color of weak tea, and apply with a syringe; if practicable, fumigate with tobacco smoke.
- MILDEW.**—When plants become covered with a whitish mold, you may be sure it is "mildew." Unless a very severe attack, it will not probably kill the bushes, but will retard their growth.
- REMEDY.**—In the morning sprinkle with powdered sulphur, or syringe with a weak solution of sulphide of potassium.

ROSE BUG—About the size of a common house fly, which comes out of the ground in early spring. The best remedies: Powdered white hellebore, or a solution of whale-oil soap.

ROSE SLUG—Is of a grayish color, and about half an inch in length. It appears in early spring and feeds on the opening buds and flowers. The best (and only) cure is hand picking.

ABBREVIATIONS

T. for Teas.
H. P. " Hybrid Perpetuals.
H. T. " Hybrid Teas.
Cl. " Climbing.

N. for Noisette.
P. " Polyantha, or Baby Roses.
B. " Bourbon.

NEW ROSES

STRONG 2-YEAR-OLD PLANTS (FIELD GROWN), 75c EACH.

CLIMBING PAPA GONTIER—This magnificent variety is a sport from the old favorite bush Papa Gontier, with characteristic vigor and productiveness. It has the same splendid cherry-red flowers, beautifully shaped buds, long stems, and in addition has a strong climbing habit of growth.

KILLARNEY (Hybrid Tea)—The great Irish Rose; of robust growth and very free blooming; the flowers are large, the buds very long and pointed, petals very large and of great substance; flesh, shaded white, suffused pale pink; a lovely and distinct Rose of merit.

SOUV. DE PIERRE NOTTING (Tea)—One of those delicately tinted flowers impossible to satisfactorily describe, yet beautiful in the extreme. Flower is very large, opening first with an excellent long bud, expanding into a full, double flower that shows a grand combination of coloring—clear yellow for a base, with shadings of apricot, nicely edged with carmine-rose.

TRIOMPHE DE PERNET PERE (Hybrid Tea)—The flowers are extra large, having broad, thick petals and long tapering buds, with delicious tea fragrance. Color a fine clear, magenta red, sometimes passing to a bright crimson. Striking and beautiful. A first-class red rose.

STANDARD COLLECTION OF ROSES

(H. T.) ADMIRAL DEWEY—This is one of the most beautiful of pink roses, a delicate, day-break blush, clear and distinct. The flowers are very perfect in form, a little lacking in fullness when fully expanded, forces finely and is very fragrant.

(H. P.) ANNA DE DIESBACH—Brilliant rose color, with long, pointed buds and large, perfectly formed blossoms; delightfully fragrant. A vigorous grower and persistent bloomer.

(H. T.) AUGUSTINE GUINOISEAU (White La France)—A beautiful rose, same form as La France, but pearly white, tinted with fawn.

(H. P.) AMERICAN BEAUTY—An ever-blooming hybrid perpetual. Its color is a deep, glowing rose; the shape is globular; very double, with a delicious odor.

(Cl.) AGRIPPINA—Rich, velvety crimson; moderately double.

(Cl.) BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white; very double; in beautiful clusters.

(H. P.) BARONESS ROTHSCHILD—Pale, delicate rose, shaded white.

(H. P.) BLACK PRINCE—Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black.

(B.-Cl.) BARDOU JOB (The Saucer Rose)—Of a semi-climbing habit, quite vigorous and strong. The foliage is large and leathery; flowers are very large and resemble a saucer in shape, semi-double. The color is deep, rich, velvety crimson.

(H. T.) BELLE SIEBRECHT—A superb rose; the buds are beautifully formed, of long, tapering shape, and when half blown the petals reflex in a graceful manner. Color, imperial pink.

(T.) BRIDE—An ever-blooming, pure white of large size; the buds are pointed and the ends of the petals are slightly curved back.

(T.) BRIDESMAID—A sport from Catherine Mermet. This variety has all the good qualities of its parent, but of a deeper shade of clear, bright pink, and a more constant bloomer.

(T.) BON SILENE—Noted for the great beauty of its buds, deep rose color, sometimes bright, rosy crimson.

(Cl.-T.) BELLE LYONNAISE—Fawn, with shades of rose and yellow.

(H. P.) CAROLINE GOODRICH (Climbing General Jacqueminot)—Those desiring a good, dark climber will be pleased with this variety. It is a strong grower; color, dark, velvety red.

(T.) CATHERINE MERMET—A beautiful rose, valued for its elegant buds; color, clear, shining pink, shaded amber and fawn.

(T.) CLIMBING BRIDESMAID—The flowers are beautiful (identical with Bridesmaid), clear, dark pink; in bud they are superb. A valuable addition to the Climbing Teas.

(T.) CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS—Creamy-white, center sometimes with blush; very large; delightfully scented.

ROSES—Continued.

- (T.) **CLIMBING KAISERIN**—This is the grandest of white climbing roses. It is the first and only white, hardy, ever-blooming climbing rose; they are extra large, full and double, produced on long, stiff stems; the buds are long and pointed.
- (H. P.) **CLIMBING PAUL NEYRON**—Paul Neyron has always been known as the largest rose. In Climbing Paul Neyron we have this large size, coupled with its bright, fresh, pink color that no rose excels.
- (H. P.) **CLIO**—A fine, flesh-colored hybrid perpetual. The flowers are perfect in form, with fine, broad petals, and are beautiful at all stages, from the small bud to the full open flower; color delicate satin blush, with a light shading of rosy pink.
- (N.) **COQUETTE DES BLANCHES**—One of the best whites of its class; pure white, with beautiful, shell-shaped petals; suitable for cemetery planting.
- (N.) **COQUETTE DES ALPS**—One of the finest pure whites; large, full flower; color, white, sometimes tinged with blush; profuse bloomer.
- (P.) **CRIMSON RAMBLER**—A Japanese rose, bearing immense trusses of bright crimson flowers. A vigorous grower, making shoots eight to ten feet long in a season. The flowers are grown in large pyramidal panicles, each carrying thirty to forty blooms, and remain in perfect condition for a long time; color, bright vivid crimson. A charming pillar rose, and for covering trellises or buildings there is nothing finer.
- (Moss) **CRIMSON GLOBE**—Rich, deep crimson.
- (Moss) **COUNTESS OR MURINAIS**—Large, pure white, beautifully mossed.
- (Cl.) **CHEROKEE SINGLE**—A beautiful single, pure white rose, blooming only in the spring.
- (H. T.) **CLIMBING WOOTTON**—A sport from the Souvenir de Wootton and identical with it, except that it is a strong, rampant climber, producing in profusion, its superbly formed flowers, with thick leathery petals.
- (N.) **CLOTH OF GOLD**—Deep yellow center, with sulphur edges.
- (H. P.) **CAPTAIN CHRISTY**—A delicate flesh color, rosy center; flowers large, double and sweetly scented.
- (P.) **CLOTHILDE SOUPERT**—Medium size, very double; flowers variable; color, glowing pink center, shaded to white; red and white flowers often produced on the same plant.
- CUMBERLAND BELLE** (The New Climbing Moss Rose)—It is of American origin, having been found growing in a private garden in the historic Cumberland Valley, a sport from Princess Adelaide, itself a strong vigorous grower, which characteristic is wonderfully developed in the offspring, the original sport the first season having attained a height of over fifteen feet, and had one hundred and eighteen buds and flowers on it at one time. In color, a bright silvery rose, very double, the buds nicely mossed and exquisitely fragrant.
- (H. T.) **DUCHESS OF ALBANY OR RED LA FRANCE**—A sport from the La France. Resembles that variety, but the bud is more perfect; the color is of a richer, deeper, more even pink. One of the best for forcing or growing in the open air.



Cumberland Belle



Dorothy Perkins

bloom it resembles a large, fine white peony, but without a suggestion of stiffness.

DOROTHY PERKINS—A splendid climbing rose; in foliage and habit of growth like Crimson Rambler; the flowers are very double, of good size and are borne in clusters of ten to twenty. The petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled; the color is clear shell-pink and holds a long time without fading; very sweetly scented.

- (T.) **DUCHESS DE BRABANT**—Soft, rosy flesh, changing to deep rose color, edged with silver. Beautiful in bud, and highly fragrant.
- (Cl.) **EMPERESS OF CHINA**—A very hardy, free-flowering climbing rose, blooming in clusters; bright pink flowers. It is practically ever-blooming, for on good-sized plants, when well established, flowers may be expected the whole season.
- (T.) **ETOILE DE LYON**—One of the finest yellow bedding varieties and one of the hardiest in the Tea section.
- (Cl.-H. T.) **GAINSBOROUGH**—The foliage is a counterpart of its parent, Viscountess Folkestone. Its delicate colors are hard to describe, being delicately tinted flesh, almost white. When in full

ROSES—Continued.

- (H. P.) **GENERAL JACQUEMINOT**—Brilliant crimson scarlet.
- (H. P.) **GIANT OF BATTLES**—This is still esteemed as the best, rich, red rose. Very large. Double, full and sweet.
- (T.) **GLORIE DE DIJON**—Fawn, tinted with salmon and rose.
- (C. T.) **GOLD OF OPHIR**—Bright salmon and fawn.
- (H. T.) **GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (Or Greeting of Teplitz)**—As a bedding Rose this is one of the finest varieties. The color is bright scarlet, shading to deep, rich, velvety crimson; very fragrant. The freest grower and most profuse bloomer of any ever-bloomer. The foliage is extremely beautiful, all the younger growth being a bronzy plum color.
- (H. T.) **GENERAL MacARTHUR**—Color brilliant crimson, retaining its brilliancy when fully expanded. It is one of the sweetest varieties; of very easy culture.
- (H. T.) **HELEN GOULD**—One of the best hardy everblooming Roses. The color is a very soft carmine crimson, with deeper shades in the depth of the petals. The profusion of its bloom is marvelous, every shoot producing a flower.
- (Moss) **HENRY MARTIN**—Large, globular flowers, full and sweet; rich pink, tinged with crimson.
- (B.) **HERMOSA**—Bright rose; a constant bloomer.
- (H. P.) **HER MAJESTY**—The largest rose introduced. Of immense size, perfect form and exquisite coloring, a delicate but bright pink, shaded with rosy salmon.
- (T.) **HOMER**—Rosy pink, with salmon shade.
- (H. P.) **JUBILEE**—Of vigorous growth, short jointed and compact, it takes a place in the front rank of hardy garden roses; color pure red, shading to crimson and maroon at the base of petal. The buds are long, held up by long, stout flower stems, making it valuable for cut flowers.
- (H. T.) **KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA**—This beautiful rose has not only a royal name, but is a royal rose as well. It is a grand white, blooming continuously, with large petals of best substance; color, pure ivory white.
- (H. T.) **LA FRANCE**—One of the finest of roses; the color is a lovely rose, with silvery luster; a constant bloomer, and very sweet-scented.
- (N.) **LAMARQUE**—Pure white, with shaded sulphur-yellow center, a magnificent climber and a most popular rose.
- (Moss) **LUXEMBURG**—Bright crimson; large and beautifully mossed.
- (H. T.) **LIBERTY**—Color, pure crimson-scarlet, of most intense hue; velvety in texture, cup-shaped; of delicious fragrance; constant bloomer.
- (H. P.) **MADAME ALFRED CARRIERE**—Extra large; very double and sweet, rich, creamy white, tinged yellow.
- (H. T.) **MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT**—A valuable and popular variety for forcing and out-of-door culture. Both flowers and buds are extra large; color brilliant satiny rose, deepening at center to clear red; the petals are large and exquisitely edged with clear silver-rose.
- (P.) **MILLE CECILE BRUNER**—A charming variety of sweet, delicate fragrance; color, salmon-pink, with deep salmon center.
- (H. P.) **MADAME CHARLES WOOD**—One of the most popular; a really ever-blooming rose, of a most brilliant carmine color.
- (T.) **MADAME FRANCESKA KRUGER**—A beautiful coppery yellow with large flowers.
- (T.) **MADAME LAMBARD**—A beautiful shade of rosy bronze, passing to salmon and fawn; buds and reverse of petals, deep rosy crimson.
- MADAME PLANTIER**—Fine, pure white; above medium size; one of the best white roses; very sweet.
- (T.) **MARQUIS DE QUERHOENT**—A good growing rose, free bloomer, beautiful buds of light yellow.
- (N.) **MARECHAL NEIL**—Flowers extra large, very double and deliciously perfumed; color deep golden yellow.
- (H. P.) **MARSHALL P. WILDER**—Bright cherry carmine; fragrant; fine foliage.
- (T.) **MRS. MAWLEY**—This grand variety embodies so many good qualities that it is difficult to describe it. It is like Pink Maman Cochet, only several shades lighter in color.
- (H. T.) **MRS. ROBT. GARRET**—In color a beautiful shade of glowing shell pink. Flowers very large, held up on stiff stems, making a splendid cut flower; its strong, vigorous growth and clean, bright foliage make it an excellent rose for any use.



Papa Gontier Rose.

ROSES—Continued.

- (H. T.) **METEOR**—A reliable ever-bloomer of the deepest glowing crimson; flowers very double; a vigorous grower and fine bloomer.
- (T.) **NIPHETOS**—Pure white; very large and full; long pointed buds; very free flowering; purest of white roses; very attractive in the bud form.
- (T.) **PAPA GONTIER**—Magnificent formed buds, color brilliant carmine, changing to rose; delightfully fragrant; the most popular rose of its color.
- (H. P.) **PAUL NEYRON**—Deep rose; the largest of all; very fine and showy; somewhat fragrant.
- (T.) **PERLE DES JARDINS**—Very large and full, bright straw, sometimes canary color; very fragrant.
- PERSIAN YELLOW**—The deepest yellow of all; should not be pruned.
- (T.) **PINK MAMAN COCHET**—An excellent pink rose, with rich foliage and large flowers; color, deep rosy pink, the inner side of petals silvery rose.
- (Cl.) **PINK RAMBLER**—Resembles Crimson Rambler in every respect but color, which is clear pink. The mature flowers often change to creamy white.
- (Cl.) **PRAIRIE QUEEN**—Clear, bright pink, sometimes with a bright stripe; large, compact, and globular; very double; blooms in clusters.
- (H. P.) **PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN**—Very dark velvety crimson, changing to maroon. There is no rose that attracts more favorable comment than this.
- (H. P.) **QUEEN OF EDGELEY (Pink American Beauty)**—In color a light pink, resembling Bridesmaid. The flowers are large, cup-shaped, and are borne on long stems.
- QUEEN'S SCARLET**—A hardy, everblooming crimson scarlet, a combination of qualities that makes a valuable rose for garden culture.
- (T.) **RAINBOW**—The color is a deep Mermet pink, striped and splashed with rich Gontier color; the base of the petals is of a rich amber; beautiful buds.
- (H. T.) **REINE MARIE HENRIETTE**—Large, compact flowers; borne in clusters and tea scented; color clear cherry red.
- (T.) **REVE D'OR**—Deep yellow; large and full. Color rosy crimson, suffused with yellow.
- (H. T.) **REINE OLGA DE WURTEMBERG**—
- (Cl.) **ROSA WICHURIANA**—A trailing species of very rapid growth, creeping on the earth almost as closely as Ivy. Flowers in great profusion in July, after the June roses are past, and more sparingly throughout the season. Flowers single, pure white, fully two inches across, with the sweet fragrance of the Banksia Rose. For covering the ground among shrubbery and rocks it has no equal. Its almost evergreen character makes it acceptable at all seasons of the year, but it is especially beautiful when it is covered with its long showy bunches of white blossoms when most other roses are gone. Excellent for cemetery planting, as it soon adapts itself to almost any kind of soil and will grow and do well either in shade or sun. There is nothing better for covering embankments, mounds or rockeries.
- (Cl.) **SAN RAFAEL (Beauty of Glazenwood)**—The flowers are semi-double, and are a beautiful blending of gold, copper and pink. In the bud they are perfection. It is a rapid and vigorous grower, and a remarkably free bloomer.
- (N.) **SOLFATERRE**—A very sweet scented rose, clear sulphur yellow.
- (T.) **SAFRANO**—A magnificent rose; color deep fawn, changing to light fawn when fully opened.
- (T.) **SUNSET**—A fine sport from Perle des Jardins, which it strongly resembles; of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark copper; beautiful and fragrant.
- (H. T.) **SOUVENIR DE WOOTTON**—A brilliant rose; color magenta red, shaded violet-crimson; flowers large and full.

ROSES—Continued.

- (H. P.) **ULRICH BRUNER**—Bright cerise-red. Flowers large and full, and of fine globular shape.
- (H. P.) **VICK'S CAPRICE**—The flowers are large; bud and flower are perfect in form; color, soft satiny pink, distinctly striped carmine.
- (N.) **WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON**—Orange yellow; flowers small.
- (H. T.) **WINNIE DAVIS** — The color is apricot pink, shading to a flesh tint at the base of petals, buds oblong and well formed, when fully expanded resembles a sunburst; most peculiar and strikingly beautiful.
- (Cl.) **YELLOW RAMBLER**—Flowers of medium size in immense clusters, often thirty-five to forty in a single cluster, very sweetly scented. Color a clear yellow, a color heretofore unknown in a climbing rose that is hardy. It is a rampant grower, a well-established plant often making a growth of ten to twelve feet in a single season.
- WHITE BANKSIA (Banksia)**—Small, double white flowers, in clusters; very fragrant.
- (T.) **WHITE MAMAN COCHET**—This sport of the **Maman Cochet** is one of the best whites. The buds are long and pointed, faintly suffused pink on outside of petals, and borne very freely.
- (Cl.) **WHITE RAMBLER**—Resembles **Crimson Rambler** in foliage and growth; flowers pure white, in large clusters.
- YELLOW BANKSIA (Banksia)**—Flowers large, but not so fragrant as **White Banksia**.



White Maman Cochet Rose.

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Advice to Correspondents.....	1	Ferns	101
Agricultural Seeds	34-35-36	Flower Seeds	40-67
Australian Tree Seeds.....	37	Fruit and Nut Trees.....	71-80
Bedding and Decorative Plants.....	102	Grapevines	81-82
Burbank Introductions	2-5	Herb Seeds	31
Cactus Dahlias.....	3d page cover	Orange and Lemon Trees.....	80-81
California Tree Seeds.....	38	Palms and Dracæna.....	100-101
Clover and Grass Seeds.....	32-33	Roses	103-108
Carnation Plants	2d page cover	Small Fruit Plants.....	83-93
Climbing Plants.....	98-100	Vegetable Plants and Roots.....	82
Deciduous Tree Seeds.....	39	Vegetable Seeds	6-31
Deciduous Trees and Shrubs.....	94-96	Violet Plants	66
Evergreen Trees and Shrubs.....	96-98		



Cactus Dahlias

No other garden flower has been so much improved of late years as the Cactus Dahlia. Every conceivable color and shade of color is now represented, from pure white to almost black, and beside its gorgeous tints and glowing colors the Chrysanthemum appears dull and faded. Planted in early spring they will bloom profusely and continuously from June to November. Plant the roots about four inches deep. Any good soil suits them, provided it is rich and moist. After the shoots appear, break off all but one. When this has grown four or five inches, pinch out the end; it will soon branch out. After which, fill around the plant with well-rotted manure. Treated so, they will soon grow strong and sturdy. We have selected the best of the recent introductions that are distinct and marked improvements on the older sorts.

Ten New Cactus Dahlias

Roots, 35 cents each; or the set, one of each, for \$3.00.

The following have been selected from a large collection as the best of the new introductions.

- BLACK BEAUTY**—A giant flower; form absolutely perfect; color, deep, intense maroon, heavily shaded black. The grandest dark variety introduced.
- FLAMINGO**—Extremely large; extra long, stiff stems; an even bright, flamingo red. None better.
- FLORADORA**—Wine crimson; perfect quilled petals; extremely free blooming.
- GEN. FRENCH**—Large, perfect flower; deep orange. The best of its color.
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